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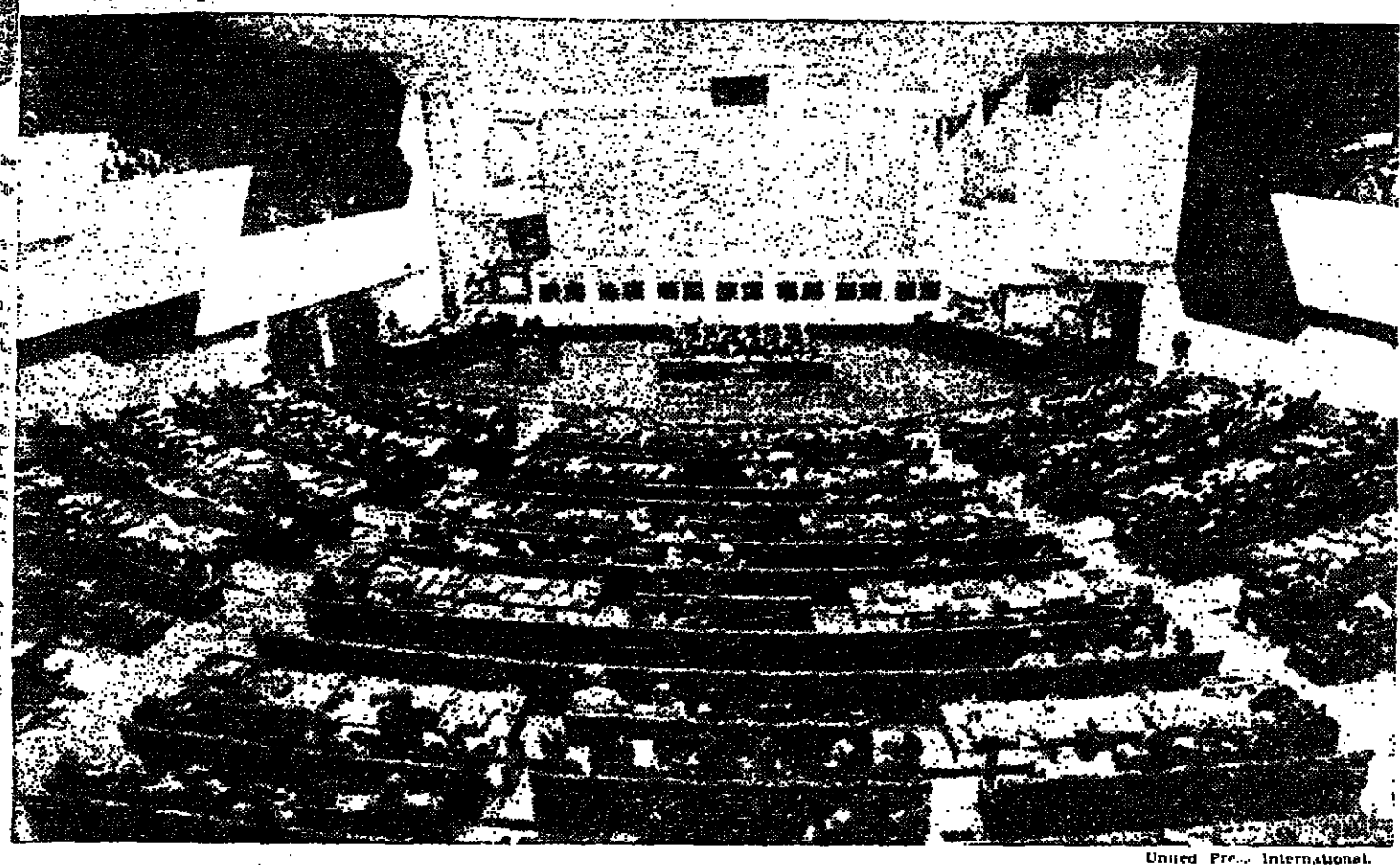
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60. Tomorrow:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60. Wednesday:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60. Thursday:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60. Friday:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60. Saturday:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60. Sunday:
Warm and dry. Temp. 50-60.

Exchange Rates:
London 2.25
Paris 6.55
Frankfurt 3.36
Geneva 2.25
Rome 3.36
Tokyo 160.00
Hong Kong 10.00
Singapore 7.00
Ceylon 12.00
India 13.00
Australia 1.50
New Zealand 1.50
South Africa 1.50
Canada 1.00
Mexico 16.00
Brazil 1.00
Argentina 1.00
Chile 1.00
Colombia 1.00
Costa Rica 1.00
Cuba 1.00
Czechoslovakia 1.00
Denmark 1.00
Ecuador 1.00
El Salvador 1.00
Guatemala 1.00
Honduras 1.00
Italy 1.00
Japan 1.00
Korea 1.00
Laos 1.00
Lithuania 1.00
Luxembourg 1.00
Malaysia 1.00
Malta 1.00
Mauritius 1.00
Morocco 1.00
Netherlands 1.00
Norway 1.00
Pakistan 1.00
Panama 1.00
Paraguay 1.00
Peru 1.00
Poland 1.00
Portugal 1.00
Puerto Rico 1.00
Romania 1.00
Russia 1.00
Saudi Arabia 1.00
Senegal 1.00
Sierra Leone 1.00
Sri Lanka 1.00
Sweden 1.00
Switzerland 1.00
Taiwan 1.00
Tanzania 1.00
Thailand 1.00
Togo 1.00
Tunisia 1.00
Turkey 1.00
Uganda 1.00
United Kingdom 1.00
United States 1.00
Uruguay 1.00
Venezuela 1.00
Zambia 1.00
Zimbabwe 1.00

No. 28,777 PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1975 Established 1887



OPENING—Leaders of 35 nations assembled yesterday for Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.

To Block 'Counter-Revolutionaries'

Carvalho Calls for Repressive Action by Lisbon

By Marvin Howe
LISBON, July 30 (NYT).—Portugal's security chief, a member of the three-man junta, warned opponents of the military government today that they faced repressive measures.
"The Armed Forces Movement is prepared to take the path of very hard repression, which we have avoided up to now," the security chief, Gen. Otelo de Carvalho, told reporters on his return from a visit to Cuba.
Commenting on the anti-Communist violence now occurring throughout Portugal, he declared, "It is becoming impossible to have a socialist revolution by completely peaceful means."
Gen. Carvalho made his remarks shortly before the High Council of the Revolution met to consider whether to ratify the assumption of full political and military powers by the three-man junta. If it does, the council will be relegated to an advisory role. A military source within the

Brig. Mohammed Organizing Nigerian Regime After Coup

LAGOS, July 30.—Brig. Muritala Mohammed, 38, who has a reputation as one of the Nigerian Army's toughest officers, seemed confident in the post-coup leadership of this country today when new military commanders were summoned here to confer with him.
Military governors also were summoned to the meetings, in which Brig. Mohammed will begin organizing a military and political structure to replace the nine-year regime of deposed Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, the government-owned New Nigerian newspaper reported.
The new military leaders tonight ended the dusk-to-dawn curfew imposed after yesterday's coup, indicating that it had been successful and that there were no special problems.
Brig. Mohammed said in a national radio and television speech today that Nigeria had been drifting toward "bloodshed" before yesterday's military coup. The new leader accused the ousted regime of lack of consultation, lack of discipline and neglect of the people.
Brig. Mohammed, addressing the people for the first time since the coup, said "Nigeria has been left to drift." He said that if the situation had been allowed to continue, it could have led to bloodshed.



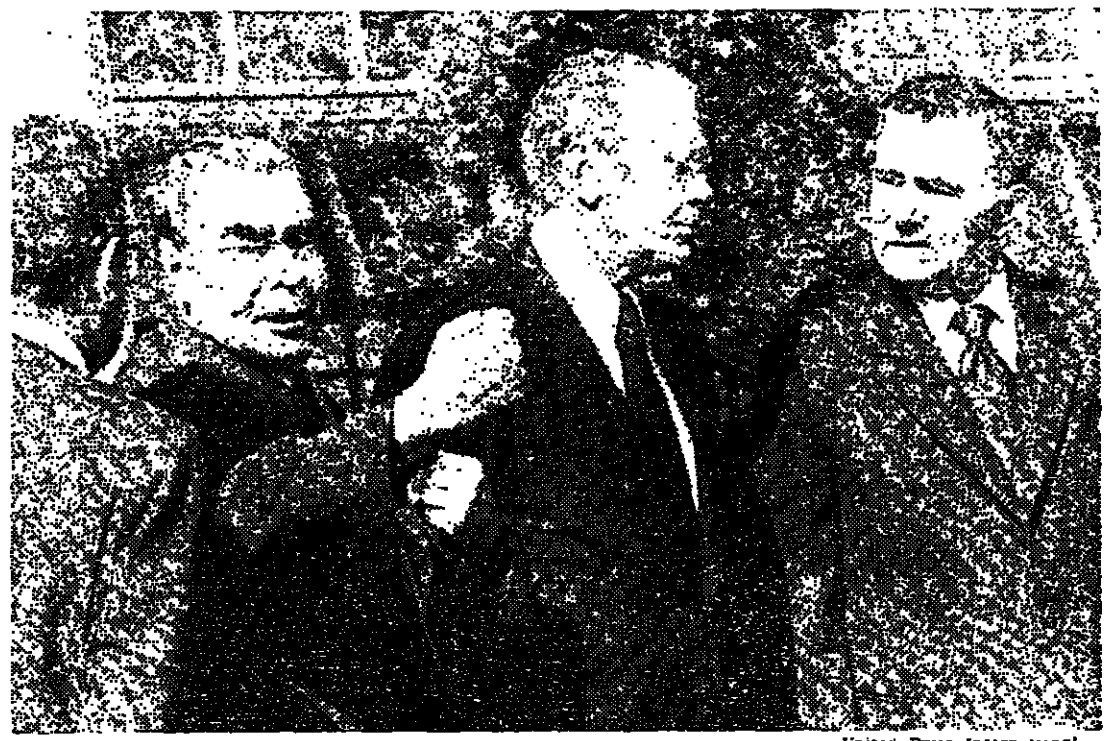
Brig. Muritala Mohammed

Threat of Chaos
The brigadier said the nation had been nearing chaos and in order to give the country a sense of direction, Gen. Gowon had to be replaced. He said the coup had been bloodless.
The new head of state said Gen. Gowon was now retired at his present rank and was free to return to Nigeria. The safety of Gen. Gowon's family was guaranteed, he said.
He added that Gen. Gowon will be given a general's pension as recompense for his past services to the nation.
Brig. Mohammed said that, effective immediately, all former members of the government and all state governors were retired. All civilian commissioners have been relieved of their posts, he said.
Streets were deserted and shops shuttered yesterday, with all but essential workers ordered to take the day off, but today Lagos returned to normal. The only indications that a coup had occurred were soldiers guarding strategic locations such as the airport, radio station and key ministries.
Gen. Gowon, who was in Uganda attending an Organization of African Unity summit meeting when he learned yesterday that he had been ousted, pledged "all my loyalty" to the new government. He urged Nigerians to give the new government the same support they had given him.

Wilson Sees Turning Point

Permanent Détente Is Urged By First Speakers at Helsinki

By James Goldsborough
HELSINKI, July 30 (NYT).—The 35-nation European Security Conference summit meeting got under way here today with conciliatory statements from most of the opening day's speakers, who called for turning the page from cold-war days to those of permanent détente.
President Urho Kekkonen of Finland opened the three-day meeting and was followed by Prime Minister Harold Wilson of Britain, chosen by lot to be the first of the speakers.
Mr. Wilson told the assembled chiefs of state and government that this meeting "makes the legendary Congress of Vienna of 1814 and Congress of Berlin of 1878 seem like well-dressed tea parties."
He said that the citizens of North America and Europe should one day be able to call the Helsinki conference a "turning point in our history."
In addition to host Finland, nine nations were heard from today: six members of the Atlantic alliance, two East European states and neutral Switzerland. But the language, with nuances, was similar as most speakers insisted that the conference's success would be determined by implementation of the provisions of the agreement to be signed.



SUMMIT PUNCH—Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev clenches fist while talking with Secretary of State Henry Kissinger while President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko chat. The four held bilateral talks before opening of Helsinki conference.

Many Bilateral Meetings at Helsinki

Ford Talks to Brezhnev on SALT-2

By James Goldsborough
HELSINKI, July 30 (NYT).—President Ford held the first of two meetings with Soviet party secretary Leonid Brezhnev on the sidelines of the security conference today and said afterward that new progress was made toward a SALT-2 agreement.
Following more than two hours with Mr. Brezhnev at the U.S. Embassy here, Mr. Ford called the meeting "very constructive" and said that "further progress will materialize when we meet again Saturday."
In a press conference later today, Secretary of State Henry Kissinger left the definite impression that things were moving fast toward a SALT-2 accord, and that Washington was going ahead with plans for Mr. Brezhnev's visit to the United States this autumn.
Bilateral Talks
The Ford-Brezhnev meeting was just one of an intense round of bilateral meetings that began here today and will continue until the end of the week. The nine leaders of the European Economic Community lunched together. The East and West Germans held their first summit since 1970. Mr. Ford

Sees Permanent Suspension

Schlesinger Fears U.S. Bases In Turkey Will Remain Lost

WASHINGTON, July 30 (Reuters).—Defense Secretary James Schlesinger said today that he thought it very possible that the United States would permanently lose its military bases in Turkey.
He said that the embargo by Congress on arms supplies to Turkey and Turkey's retaliatory suspension of the bases had substantially weakened NATO.
Mr. Schlesinger said: "I think there is every possibility we will permanently lose those bases."
There is no question [but] that the overall impact of all of the developments of the last six months has been to weaken NATO defenses," Mr. Schlesinger told newsmen outside a Senate hearing room where he had testified on military manpower.
American Tragedy
"This has makings of a tragedy for Turkey. It is a Greek tragedy in more than one sense and it has the makings of an American tragedy," he said.
He said he hoped, however, that the U.S.-Turkey dispute would not grow and he added that he saw as a welcome sign of restraint the fact that Turkey had not ordered U.S. military personnel to leave its soil.
"Turkey recognizes it is not in the mutual interest of the United States and Turkey, or NATO, to proceed along this path of deterioration," he said.
Loss of Ability
Mr. Schlesinger said that Turkey's action meant a substantial loss of U.S. intelligence-gathering capability at several electronic installations on Turkish soil.
Defense Department sources said that Turkish commanders had occupied nine U.S. bases in Turkey, four of which are in-



VOTE ON CUBA—U.S. chief delegate to the OAS meeting, William Maillard, during vote to lift Cuba sanctions.

OAS Ends Sanctions on Cuba; U.S. Hails 'Acceptable' Action

By David Binder
SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, July 30 (NYT).—The Organization of American States yesterday ended political and economic sanctions imposed against Cuba 11 years ago as a penalty for fostering Communist guerrilla activities in the hemisphere.
The decision was approved by 18 of 21 OAS members—including the United States. The resolution, adopted here at a meeting of foreign and deputy foreign ministers, allows each member state freedom of action in determining how it wishes to deal with Cuba.
Paraguay, Chile and Uruguay were opposed. Brazil and Nicaragua abstained.
Explaining the U.S. vote in favor of the resolution, Ambassador William Maillard said it represented "a generally acceptable solution" since it was the will of a large majority.
He said the vote "places the issue in its proper perspective and permits us to concentrate our multilateral energies on the more fundamental problems of this hemisphere."
The move is unlikely to have much effect on Cuba, which is

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)



Fidel Castro

Castro Lists Alleged CIA Murder Bids

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., released today a summary of evidence compiled by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro purporting to outline 24 CIA-inspired plots on the lives of Mr. Castro and other Cuban leaders.

"I have no way to verify these allegations," Sen. McGovern said in a statement announcing that he was turning over all of Mr. Castro's material to the Senate Intelligence Committee.

If the allegations are true, Sen. McGovern said, "the CIA has engaged in the most shocking, murderous and un-American behavior against the leaders of a neighboring state."

The summary released by Sen. McGovern described 24 incidents from mid-1960 to March, 1971, according to the information compiled by Mr. Castro, the 1971 incident involved a Venezuelan assassin to pose as a Venezuelan newsman covering Mr. Castro's 1971 visit to Chile.

But the plan was given up according to Mr. Castro's evidence. Prior to 1971, the most recent incident cited was in 1967.

Sen. McGovern said that Mr. Castro's conclusions of CIA involvement in these plots "are apparently based on confessions and on circumstantial evidence."

Sen. McGovern added, however, that "at the very least, Prime Minister Castro has supplied important leads which must be pursued."

Sen. McGovern said that the evidence had been supplied by Mr. Castro in response to a request made by Sen. McGovern when he met with the Cuban leader in May.

Before Sen. McGovern released the Castro report, columnist Jack Anderson had reported its existence on ABC's "A.M. America" television show.

According to Mr. Anderson, the CIA attempts on Mr. Castro began as part of the Bay of Pigs invasion scheme, with Mr. Castro to be eliminated before the invaders reached Cuba.

An assassination team was landed on the north coast of Cuba in March, 1961, a month before the Bay of Pigs, but the team was rounded up by Cuban police, the columnist reported.

In 1971, a group of would-be assassins were en route to Cuba in powerboats but were detected, he said. One boat was sunk and the remaining boat picked up the survivors, Mr. Anderson said.

In an earlier attempt, on March 13, 1962, another group made it to Havana and got within a rooftop range of Mr. Castro's "movements," Mr. Anderson said. The Castro report says they were seized in a house near the University of Havana. They were reported to have had a mortar aimed and ready to fire at Mr. Castro.

In Mr. Castro's report of an attempt in 1971, during his visit to Chile, an alleged assassin known as the "Islander" was supposed to camouflage a gun in a television camera and shoot Mr. Castro when he appeared before the news media. The plot fell through, according to Mr. Castro, because the "Islander" could not devise a safe escape route.

Says Director Was Informed

CIA Ex-Aide Admits Clearing Mafia Link in Plots on Castro

By Robert L. Jackson

WASHINGTON, July 30.—A former chief of clandestine services for the CIA said yesterday that he personally approved CIA cooperation with Mafia figures who wanted to assassinate Cuban Premier Fidel Castro in 1960.

Richard Bissell, the former CIA official, said in an interview that he also believed the late Allen Dulles, then director of the CIA, received regular reports on the Mafia connection.

Mr. Bissell's statements marked the first time a former member of the CIA hierarchy had acknowledged responsibility for the unusual cooperation in the early 1960s between the underworld and U.S. intelligence planners.

Lawrence Houston, a former general counsel of the CIA, said last week that he first learned about the CIA-Mafia links in April, 1962, from the late Col. Sheffield Edwards, then the agency's director of security.

Mr. Houston said he never authorized these arrangements and insisted that he and Mr. Edwards immediately briefed Attorney General Robert Kennedy about the contacts. Mr. Houston said he doubted that Mr. Edwards had acted alone in arranging the contacts.

Mafia Arrangements

Mr. Bissell, who is now a consultant for United Technologies Corp., said arrangements with the Mafia were handled by Mr. Edwards' office through Robert Mahen.

Mr. Mahen, a former top aide to industrialist Howard Hughes yesterday gave his first closed-door testimony to Senate CIA investigators since being granted immunity earlier this month from possible prosecution.

Mr. Bissell said Mr. Edwards had arranged the highly secret

cooperation with underworld figures Sam Giancana and Johnny Roselli, but that Mr. Bissell—who had outlasted Mr. Edwards—also approved it.

Mr. Bissell said the Mafia work was not under his personal direction, however.

'With My Knowledge'

"In everything related to this matter, I believe Edwards reported directly to Dulles—with my knowledge and concurrence," Mr. Bissell said.

Mr. Bissell said these arrangements began in the last half of 1960. They started at the end of the Eisenhower administration as plans also were being made for Cuban exiles to invade their homeland. Those plans ended in the disastrous Bay of Pigs invasion in April, 1961, early in the Kennedy administration.

Roselli has reportedly told Senate investigators that he helped plan or direct about six attempts on Mr. Castro's life in the early 1960s.

Mr. Bissell, when asked how cooperation with the Mafia arose, said: "I think the history is very uncertain as to whose original idea it was."

Cuban 'Interests'

Giancana or other Mafia members might have suggested it themselves, he said, because "they did have very large interests in Cuba that were totally eclipsed or destroyed by Castro."

Mr. Bissell, a top planner of the Bay of Pigs invasion, left the CIA in February, 1962, during a Kennedy administration shake-up of the agency. He said he did not know how long the Mafia work continued, although others have said Roselli's anti-Castro plans continued until 1963.

Mr. Bissell has told Senate investigators that he knew assassination plans would be made when he approved the Mafia cooperation, but doubted the Mafia could execute such plans.

He said he had "no clear recollection or hard evidence" that the White House or Attorney General Robert Kennedy knew about any assassination plans.

Los Angeles Times.

Negotiations With Nixon

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—Negotiations are under way between the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence Activities and former President Richard Nixon over whether he will testify about U.S. covert operations in Chile, according to the committee chairman, Sen. Frank Church, D-Idaho.

"We're trying to determine whether he has anything to offer" as well as "his willingness to testify and in what manner," Sen. Church said yesterday after the panel vice-chairman, Sen. John Tower, R-Texas, revealed that he had been in contact with Mr. Nixon.

Sen. Tower refused to reveal the substance of his 20-minute phone conversation with Mr. Nixon on Saturday except to say that the former president sounded in good spirits and expressed concern that investigations of the CIA could damage U.S. intelligence abilities. Sen. Tower indicated that if Mr. Nixon were called as a witness, he would probably be interviewed under oath in California.

Smuggling Case Probe

WASHINGTON, July 30 (WP).—Former Assistant Attorney General Henry Petersen said yesterday that opium-smuggling charges against a CIA operative were dismissed last year without his knowledge.

Mr. Petersen, who was then the head of the Justice Department's Criminal Division, said CIA officials contacted him about the case in April of last year, but he told them to see U.S. Attorney James Thompson of Chicago about it instead.

"If you ask me, 'Did the procedure break down?' I guess that it did," Mr. Petersen told a House Government Operations subcommittee headed by Rep. Bella Abzug, D-N.Y. "I did not know the matter had been dismissed until last Thursday."

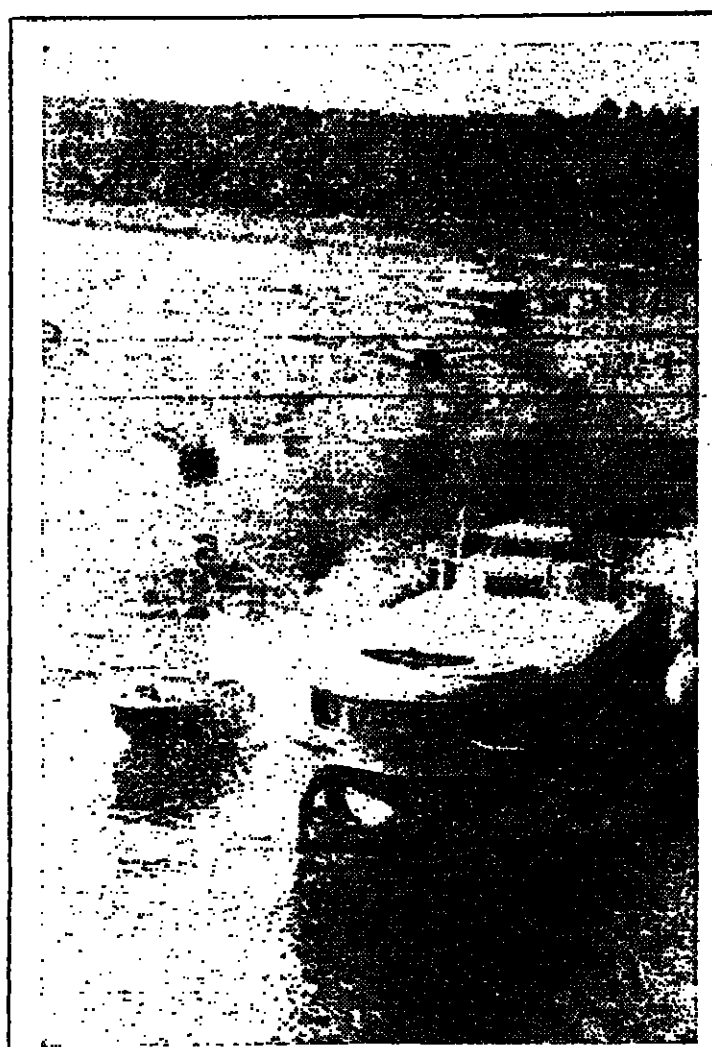
The case involved narcotics-trafficking charges against Puttapam Khrumkhuan, 31, who worked for the CIA in Thailand and who was indicted in 1972 while in the United States for allegedly helping to smuggle 50 pounds of raw opium into Chicago.

According to the testimony of Mr. Petersen and other witnesses before the subcommittee, the CIA apparently forced the dismissal of the charges against Mr. Khrumkhuan by telling Justice Department officials that the prosecution "could prove embarrassing" because of Mr. Khrumkhuan's involvement in CIA activities in Thailand, Burma and elsewhere.

Two Planes Damaged By Bombs in Corsica

BASTIA, Corsica, July 30 (UPI).—Plastic explosives damaged two transport planes at a French naval air base, an antique shop here and a car in Ajaccio early today, police said. There were no reported injuries.

An organization calling itself the Corsican Peasant Liberation Front claimed responsibility for the bombings in phone calls to two regional newspapers. Fourteen bombing attacks have taken place in Corsica this month, police said.



SUMMER IN MOSCOW—Pleasure launches and sightseeing hydrofoils cruising on the Moscow River.

Ford Talks to Brezhnev, Sees Progress on a SALT-2 Accord

(Continued from Page 1)

and what foreign power is playing a role."

The U.S.-Swedish meeting, which took place at Mr. Kissinger's suggestion, also was in part devoted to Portugal. Mr. Salazar is to host a weekend meeting of European Socialist leaders, including Portugal's Mario Soares. Mr. Kissinger said the subject of Portugal did not come

up directly in the Ford-Brezhnev meeting today, other than a reminder that principles being accepted here exclude foreign interference in another nation's affairs.

The SALT-2 negotiations on limitation of offensive strategic missiles have been stalled for some time on the question of verification. But Mr. Kissinger said after a meeting with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in Geneva earlier this month that progress had been made.

"If it continues," he said today, "I think it will, we think an agreement can be reached," clearing the way for the Brezhnev visit.

Mr. Ford will meet with Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel tomorrow, and Mr. Kissinger said today that the United States does not plan any offers to get its recently closed military bases in Turkey opened again.

"Security relationships presumably are in the interests of both countries," said Mr. Kissinger. "The United States simply cannot be in a position of pleading to be able to defend its allies."

Mr. Kissinger had warm words of praise for Mr. Caramanlis following their meeting. "We have the highest regard for what Premier Caramanlis faces and what he has accomplished," said Mr. Kissinger. The secretary of state again denounced the U.S. House of Representatives for interfering in the Greek-Turkish dispute by cutting off aid to the Turks, and said such actions limited possibilities for U.S. diplomacy in the area.

On mutual and balanced force reductions, mentioned in several declarations at the security conference today, Mr. Kissinger said that he now expected progress. He said that the technical problems had been solved and "political decisions" were now needed to get the talks moving ahead again.

Helsinki Police React Gently to Demonstrators

HELSINKI, July 30 (NYT).—Finnish police have responded calmly but firmly to the first signs of political protest in connection with today's opening of the summit-level conclusion of the European Security Conference.

Two U.S. citizens of Baltic descent who arrived to lobby against the conference document's implicit acceptance of the Soviet annexation of Latvia, Estonia and Lithuania were released after being detained four hours yesterday at the Helsinki airport.

Today, six women representing the London-based International Women's Campaign for Soviet Jewry also were detained briefly by police after they demonstrated outside the U.S. Embassy as Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev arrived for private talks with President Ford. They were subsequently released.

Later, two other women from the group tried to present a petition on a Soviet ship housing some of the Soviet delegation and press in Helsinki's harbor. After Soviet security men refused them admittance, the women were escorted from the pier by Finnish police, but were not detained.

Beirut Said to Oust U.S. Correspondent

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI).—Lebanon today deported a visiting U.S. journalist arrested by the police yesterday, official sources said.

The said the freelance correspondent, Edward Hughes, was put on a plane for Paris. Mr. Hughes had been bureau chief of Time magazine here from 1968 to 1969. He was said to have returned on assignment for Reader's Digest.

Two official reports—one by Ombudsman Sir Alan Morris and one by three Department of Trade inspectors—said Mr. Benn had been overpromised about the Court Line last year when he was secretary of state for industry.

At OAU Summit Conference

Ethiopia Gives Up Its Claim To France's Afars and Issas

KAMPALA, July 30 (UPI).—Ethiopia today renounced its claim to the French Territory of the Afars and Issas on the strategic horn of Africa.

The Ethiopian head of state, Brig. Gen. Tefari Bente, made the announcement at the summit meeting of the Organization of African Unity, which was shaken by the military coup in Nigeria.

Six African leaders—from Egypt, Gabon, the Congo, Niger, Cameroon and Equatorial Guinea—returned home today. But after the deposed Nigerian leader, Maj. Gen. Yakubu Gowon, made a statement accepting the new government, much of the gloom vanished from the 46-nation gathering.

Aid for Angola Sought

In another development, Jonas Savimbi, the leader of the Unita guerrilla group in Angola, told the OAU that it should send peace-keeping force to Angola to stop the bloodshed there. He said an OAU committee should also be established to make other recommendations for a peaceful solution to Angola's problems.

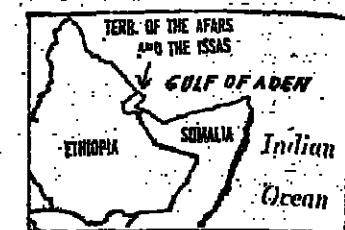
Ethiopia and Somalia for years have both claimed the Afars territory, currently controlled by France and containing the port of Djibouti at the entrance to the Red Sea. France maintains naval, air and infantry units in the tiny outpost.

Gen. Bente told the OAU: "The provisional military government does not believe that Ethiopia's policy poses any difficulty to the independence of the Territory of the Afars and Issas."

"Whatever historical rights Ethiopia might have had in this

area, she recognizes that these are overridden by the right of the people to independence."

Ethiopia has been interested in Djibouti mainly because the rail



link between that city and Addis Ababa carries much of the country's import-export trade.

Thousands of Refugees Flee

Civil War in Southern Sudan Is Said to Have Begun Again

By David B. Ottaway

ADDIS ABABA, July 30 (WP).—Civil war has apparently begun again in the southern Sudan and more than 10,000 refugees have crossed into southwestern Ethiopia to escape fighting between government forces and rebels.

Sudanese refugee sources in Ethiopia said that the 1972 agreement between the Arab-dominated Khartoum government and Anyanya guerrillas in the south has completely collapsed and that a rebel army is being formed to resume a 16-year-old war for the total independence of the southern Sudan.

"It is they [the Khartoum government] who are violating the Addis Ababa agreement, not the people of the southern Sudan," a refugee leader said. "We are determined to fight for our freedom until the last man. There won't be any other agreement with the Arabs until the southern Sudan is free."

The first major clash between the dissidents and the army in three years reportedly occurred March 3 in Akobo, a small town

on the Sudanese-Ethiopian border, about 700 miles southeast of Khartoum.

150 Rebels Executed

More than 200 civilians, northern soldiers and southern rebels were killed in the incident, according to the refugees. About 150 Anyanya troops reportedly were disarmed and later executed. Fighting is still going on, according to refugee leaders, in the region around the towns of Akobo and Malakal, 175 miles to the northeast, and there is considerable tension between the southern Arab population and northern Arabs throughout the three southern provinces of the Sudan.

The extent and seriousness of the fighting, however, remain extremely difficult to determine. There have not been reports on the situation in the south from the Sudan and the Sudanese government is denying that any southern refugees have fled to neighboring countries.

Nor is there any way to confirm immediately the reports of the fighting provided by the refugees.

But judging from the number of Sudanese that have fled into Ethiopia in the last few months and their accounts of the situation, it would appear that the Sudan is again in civil war, or on the verge of it.

The implications of renewed fighting in the south for the six-year-old regime of President Gaafar Numeiri could be extremely serious. It was the general who was primarily responsible for negotiating an end to guerrilla warfare in February, 1972.

Collapse of Accord

A collapse of the peace accord signed here in Addis Ababa could seriously undermine Gen. Numeiri's prestige and lead to discontent with his regime.

Refugees from the southern Sudan first began crossing the border into Ethiopia in mid-April, according to Ethiopian officials. The government has so far registered 4,170 refugees, but local officials in the town of Gambella in southwestern Ethiopia said their number has now reached between 10,000 and 12,000 and is growing daily.

Ethiopia has asked for help from the UN to deal with the Sudanese refugee problem and there is presently a team of International Refugee Agency representatives here studying the problem.

The refugees have told Ethiopian and UN officials that some of them have come to Ethiopia from as far west in the southern Sudan as Juba and Wau and as far south as Nimule on the Ugandan border.

If that is true, it would mean that the fighting and discord have spread to parts of all three southern Sudanese provinces—the Upper Nile, Bahr el-Ghazal and Equatoria. All were affected by the secessionist movement in the past.

The Khartoum government sent 600 troops to reinforce the Akobo garrison and disarm a contingent of rebellious Anyanya soldiers living there shortly before the March 3 celebrations in the Sudan of the third anniversary of the Addis Ababa accord.

Celebration Day

On the day of the celebrations, fighting broke out between the northern Arab troops and the Anyanyas who refused to be disarmed. In the clash, the commanding officer of the Khartoum troops was killed and, according to some of the refugees, as many as 150 other Arab soldiers also died in the encounter.

In retaliation, the government troops killed some Anyanyas and a number of civilians and a number of 150 disarmed Anyanya soldiers to be executed. It was reported.

The Sudanese government has said, however, that only nine persons were killed in the Akobo incident. It has not said anything about casualties on either side in subsequent clashes.

The Akobo incident then touched off other armed clashes between Anyanyas and Khartoum forces in the Akobo and Malakal areas that are still continuing, according to the refugees.

Congress Votes Increase for Itself

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—Congress voted today to give automatic cost-of-living pay increases to its members, to federal judges and to top government officials—from Vice President Rockefeller on down.

The House completed action on the measure by rushing through approval of an amendment attached by the Senate to a minor bill yesterday. The amendment extends to top officials the cost-of-living-adjustment procedure already in effect for lower-ranking federal employees. President Ford has endorsed the legislation. It would take effect Oct. 1.

Gold Reported Found In Pakistani Range

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, July 30 (UPI).—Large deposits of gold have been discovered in the Hindu Kush range of the Himalayas along the border of Afghanistan, a government official said here today.

He said that the discovery was made by an American mining firm which has been conducting extensive surveys in the northwestern region of Pakistan for several months.

Share a memory in Maine.



(Home is just a phone call away.)

Testimony by Deposed Premier

No Red Threat Justified Coup In 1967, Greek Trial Is Told

ATHENS, July 30 (UPI).—Former Premier Panayotis Kanelopoulos, first prosecution witness at the trial of former dictator George Papadopoulos and 19 of his associates, said today that Greece never was threatened by a Communist take-over.

"The excuse used by the officers who staged the coup of April 21, 1967—that there was a threat of imminent take-over by the Communists—was not true," the former premier said.

There was no danger of an upheaval at that time, but if there were, democracy had the means to defend itself. The government could impose martial law and the defendants had the duty to obey the government," he said.

Mr. Kanelopoulos, whose gov-

ernment was toppled by the 1967 coup, appeared tense and nervous as he testified against the 20 former officers, who face possible death penalties on charges of high treason.

Secret Agreement

Challenged by one of the few remaining defense lawyers, who quoted a 1967 warning he issued about a Communist threat, Mr. Kanelopoulos disclosed the existence of a secret agreement between himself, former King Constantine and the late opposition leader George Papadopoulos.

He said that the agreement provided for post-election cooperation between Mr. Papadopoulos and himself if neither of their parties won an overall majority in parliament.

Mr. Kanelopoulos opened his testimony with a description of how he was arrested at home by two army captains on the day of the coup.

Mr. Kanelopoulos said that he was driven to army headquarters and placed in a small room in which Gen. Ioannis Argyrakis, then deputy chief of staff, also was sitting.

"Then a brigadier general who I found out later was the defendant Stylianos Pattakos approached me and informed me that the armed forces had moved in to protect the regime and the king, who was under fire from the Communists and was receiving no protection from the government," Mr. Kanelopoulos said.

Bad Start

The former premier said that he turned to Gen. Pattakos and, pointing to the general they had arrested, told him, "What you are doing now to the generals, the captains will one day do to you. You have made a bad start."

Mr. Kanelopoulos also described how he met the king the next day, asked for his views, Mr. Kanelopoulos said, he told the king he had two alternatives, either to ask the officers to lay down their arms and punish only the leaders or to accept their terms, "in which case you will cease being a real king."

"The king, hearing of bloodshed, acted as he did during his counter-coup of Dec. 13, 1967, and compromised," Mr. Kanelopoulos said.

At the opening of today's session, the president of the court appointed three more defense lawyers to replace the counsel of 15 defendants whose lawyers walked out on the first day of the trial. The lawyers claimed that their clients were being misrepresented and that there were no guarantees of a fair judgment.

20 Jailed for Riots

ATHENS, July 30 (AP).—A court today found 20 of 24 persons, including four women, guilty of rioting in Athens a week ago and handed out prison sentences ranging from 11 months to three years.

Two persons were acquitted of the charges of causing bodily injury, resisting and insurrection against authority and damaging public property. Two others, minors, were released.

Spain's 350,000-man armed forces have always been considered the main pillar of the Franco regime.

New Delhi Extends Session Of Parliament to Tuesday

NEW DELHI, July 30 (Reuters).—The Indian government announced today a second extension of the emergency session of both houses of Parliament but gave no detailed reasons for the move.

Om Mehta, minister of state for home affairs, told the Council of States or upper house, that it will sit until Tuesday to complete some "urgent government business." He did not elaborate.

The House of the People, the lower chamber, will be in session until Monday.

Members of the two houses were summoned to approve the national emergency proclamation last month and to ratify tough laws

under it. The session was to have ended earlier this week, but it was first extended by three days.

The two houses have already approved proclamation of the emergency and passed an amendment to the constitution putting the reasons for the emergency above challenge in the courts. The amendment also has been ratified by a majority of India's 23 state assemblies and will become law as soon as the President signs it.

The Congress party majority in both houses of Parliament also voted yesterday for changes in the country's Internal Security Act to remove the rights of persons detained under it, including foreigners, to personal liberty by virtue of any other law.

The parliamentary session, boycotted by the opposition after the first two days, also has been dealing with routine government business and it was not clear what "urgent government business" remains to be completed.

Solitary Confinement Charged

NEW DELHI, July 30 (UPI).—Indian authorities have held former Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai in solitary confinement for most of his monthlong imprisonment, his attorney said today.

E.C. Agarwal said that the 79-year-old opposition leader, one of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's most outspoken critics, had spent "23 days alone" since his arrest June 26, the day that Mrs. Gandhi proclaimed a national state of emergency.

Indian Growth Forecast

NEW DELHI, July 30 (Reuters).—Indian Finance Minister Chidambaram Subramaniam today predicted a 3-to-6-per-cent annual growth in the country's national income and a similar industrial growth.

AP Link Restored

NEW DELHI, July 30 (AP).—The Indian government restored the Associated Press teleprinter link with London today, ending a 61-hour shutdown ordered because of official objections to AP dispatches.

Lebanon Patrol Fired Upon, Six Men Are Arrested

BEIRUT, July 30 (UPI).—A military communiqué said an Israeli patrol along the Lebanese-Israeli border came under fire today from a group of armed men, six of whom were arrested.

The wording of the communiqué indicated that the attackers were not Israelis although the shooting prompted Israeli troops on their side of the border to fire across it briefly, the communiqué said.

It said armed men inside a border village opened fire on the patrol, spraying its armored car with bullets. The patrol returned the fire and arrested six of the attackers, it said.

The communiqué did not identify the attackers although it was believed they were members of the Popular Resistance, a left-wing Lebanese militia set up to defend southern border villages from Israeli raids.

8 Soldiers Charged

BEIRUT, July 30 (AP).—Eight Lebanese soldiers have been charged with collaborating with an underground Communist group that staged several bomb attacks and bank holdups in Syria and Lebanon during the last two years, military sources here reported today.



DISMISSED—Morris Dees, left, a lawyer in Joan Little's defense, talks with chief defense attorney Jerry Paul Tuesday after Mr. Dees was dismissed from case and charged with a felony when a witness accused him of attempting to influence her.

Miss Little's Lawyers Hint Evidence Was Doctored

RALEIGH, N.C., July 30 (UPI).—Joan Little's defense team, stunned by a felony charge against associate counsel Morris Dees, tried to show today that evidence in the case had been doctored.

Chief defense attorney Jerry Paul drew testimony from a rescue squad member that blood on the temple of Clarence Allgood—the white jailer Miss Little is accused of murdering—was flowing backward and forward when he arrived.

Mr. Paul then showed the witness a police photograph which showed blood flowing only forward.

"Apparently, I was wrong about the blood flowing toward the back because the photographs don't show it," said Charles Allgood, no relation to the slain jailer.

"That, or someone removed it from the photograph," said Mr. Paul.

Mr. Dees was accused of

attempted subornation of perjury and dismissed from the case by Judge Hamilton Hobgood after a woman witness said that the lawyer had tried to coach her testimony. He was banned today from the trial.

The rescue squad member testified that he found the ice pick that killed the jailer lying in the fingers of his right hand, not clenched tightly. He said that he was unable to tell how the photos showed the ice pick being grasped.

Mr. Dees was accused of

News Analysis

Capitol Hill Role Troubles Europe Leaders

By Flora Lewis

PARIS (UPI).—The renewed power of Congress on U.S. foreign policy has begun to trouble European leaders and officials as they gradually become aware that decisions can no longer be made at the summit alone.

Recently in Brussels, a senior European diplomat worrying about Turkey's role in NATO said: "It isn't just the State Department or the president anymore. It's

Congress now. So you can't sit down with one or two people and work things out. There were 50 congressmen through here recently, and we all tried to persuade them that it's too dangerous to cut off Turkey's arms supply. But they were only 50, they don't decide."

Now President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing of France and Chancellor Helmut Schmidt of West Germany are trying to persuade President Ford that the United

States must set a fixed exchange rate between the dollar and European currencies. But while Mr. Ford and Mr. Schmidt can announce they have agreed that U.S.-European economic cooperation is vitally important, European officials ask privately, with a certain anxiety, whether Congress would go along.

An intelligence agent of a friendly country reportedly said not long ago that the usual smooth coordination with the CIA had run into trouble. "They're so busy running up to Congress and answering questions that they don't think about us so much, they hardly have time," he said.

And when Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger was at NATO headquarters two months ago, he promised the Europeans that the United States would accept the policy of a "two-way street" in arms procurement so that weapons standardization would no longer just be synonymous with "buy American."

Standardization is considered essential for NATO to increase efficiency and save money. But the Europeans have long complained that the United States insists they should buy U.S. weapons and seldom buys from European manufacturers.

As proof of his intention, and to help neutral Belgium into buying the U.S. F-16 fighter instead of French Mirages, Mr. Schlesinger expressed interest in a new Belgian machine gun to be mounted on tanks. It is a small contract on the U.S. scale, but for the Belgians it is extremely important.

Congressional Pressure

Belgian Cabinet ministers have since learned that the sale of the guns may be in difficulty because of congressional pressure for the Pentagon to buy at home.

The role of Congress in opposing U.S. bombing and weapons supply to Indochina before the Communist take-over in South Vietnam did not bother the leaders of Europe to any great degree. They were glad when the United States finally turned away from its long obsession with Vietnam.

But now they are beginning to feel what an ambassador called "the negative power of Congress" on negotiations with their own countries or with allies, and they are worried because they feel unable to confront it.

The criticisms, necessarily voiced privately because it would be considered interference in domestic affairs to speak too openly, are not the same as those which Mr. Ford and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger have addressed to Congress.

Difficult to Digest

The relations between European governments and parliaments are so different from those between the U.S. executive and Congress that it has always been difficult for politicians and diplomats here to digest their impact.

Furthermore, Europe now has a leadership which matured during the years of steady erosion of the power of Congress on foreign affairs. These men never felt the need before to pay close attention to congressional views.

Now they find that failure to do so can upset their plans. The large number of new congressmen, mostly inexperienced in foreign affairs and exceedingly sensitive to constituency lobbies, has added to the Europeans' bewilderment about how to deal with the United States in these circumstances.

SALT Negotiators Meet

GENEVA, July 30 (Reuters).—Soviet and U.S. negotiators met for more than two hours here yesterday for talks on limiting strategic nuclear arms, conference sources said.

Senate Seeks Remedy Ideas On Watergate

Committee Hears Various Solutions

By John H. Averill

WASHINGTON, July 30.—Amid complaints of congressional procrastination, a Senate committee opened hearings yesterday on legislation designed to prevent the recurrence of the kind of scandals that wrecked the presidency of Richard Nixon nearly a year ago.

Republican Sen. Lowell Weicker of Connecticut, who said he was "deeply disturbed," asserted that Congress has been aware of the major Watergate abuses for two years and that 98 Watergate-related bills have been introduced but none has passed.

"How's that for a two-year congressional record of straightening out the greatest scandal in the history of United States politics and government?" Sen. Weicker asked as the Senate Government Operations Committee hearing began.

Sen. Weicker, a member of the committee that investigated the Watergate scandals in televised hearings, charged that Congress the public and the press have tended to forget Watergate too soon.

But the first of three days of scheduled hearings demonstrated that the reason Congress is having difficulty in finding remedies is the considerable lack of agreement over what should be done.

Sen. Howard Baker Jr., R-Tenn., who was vice-chairman of the now-defunct Senate Watergate committee, cautioned against any major steps that might weaken the presidency.

"We should not fundamentally change the relationship of the presidency, the Congress and the courts," Sen. Baker testified, "we should remember that the system worked damn well during the Watergate proceedings."

But Samuel Dash, who was chief counsel for the Watergate committee, testified that the system might not have worked so well had it not been for special circumstances.

"Without John Dean's testimony and the White House tapes, I think Richard Nixon would still be president," said Mr. Dash, who has returned to his position as a law professor at Georgetown University.

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'Profound Depression' Grips U.S. Blacks, Rights Unit Says

By Austin Scott

ATLANTA, July 30 (WP).—The National Urban League has issued two statistical reports to back up its assertion that while the rest of the country is in a recession, a large proportion of blacks are experiencing "a depression of profound dimensions."

In its quarterly economic report on black workers, the league's research department said Monday that black unemployment held steady at 26 per cent for the second quarter of this year, while white unemployment dropped slightly.

That figure represents about 3 million blacks out of work, and is calculated from government figures by including part-time workers who want full-time jobs and jobless workers so discouraged they have stopped looking for work.

Neither category is included in Bureau of Labor Statistics figures, which recently put black unemployment at 14.2 per cent. The Urban League said that long-term white and black unemployment increased from 722,000 to 1.2 million in the second three months of this year. About 15 per cent of all workers had been without jobs for six months or more.

In a new report on "Black Families in the 1974-1975 Depression," the league laid out a statistical portrait of the changes in family life which the have-nots among blacks are undergoing. It included:

• "One-third of the 3 million black children under 18 are in families in which the male or female heads are unemployed or not in the labor force."

• There is more "doubling up" among black families. The proportion of black children who live only with their mothers in households headed by some other relative is now 33 per cent, compared with 22 per cent in 1969.

• The proportion of middle-income blacks is dropping. Only 31 per cent of all black families can now be classified as middle income, compared with 25 per cent in 1973. About 47 per cent of white families are so classified.

• An estimated 58 per cent of black families earn less than the \$9,188 needed to maintain the "lowest standard of living," as defined by the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

• The gap between black-family income and white-family income remains wide. The league placed black income at 56 per cent of white income. The U.S. Census Bureau says it is 58 per cent.

Arms Bill Voted By House, 348-60

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP).—A \$11.2-billion weapons authorization bill opening up the military academies to women was approved by the House today and sent to the Senate for Congress's final action.

The bill, approved by the House 348 to 60, includes some production money for the advanced Air Force B-1 bomber but specifies that this action makes no commitment to put the test plane into production.

It also authorizes \$7.7 million for production of new binary nerve-gas weapons, with the restriction that they cannot be manufactured until President Ford declares them to be needed in the national interest.



CHARGED IN SHOOTING—Detroit bar owner Andrew Chinarian entering courthouse where he was charged with second-degree murder in death of a black teen-ager.

Black Youths Riot in Detroit 2d Straight Night Over Killing

DETROIT, July 30 (AP).—Young blacks set fires and smashed windows for the second straight night and vowed to renew their assault on a bar owned by a white man charged with the fatal shooting of a black teen-ager.

About 300 riot-equipped police advanced last night behind clouds of tear gas, pushing a crowd of several hundred blacks out of a commercial area in northwest Detroit.

Police said 36 persons were arrested last night, bringing the arrest total for the two days to 99.

The area, which has not fully recovered from the devastation of the 1967 Detroit riot, was quiet early today as the skirmishes diminished after midnight.

Some minor injuries were reported. The major police presence in the Livernois-Fenkell area was

re-established yesterday after the mob ransacked Bob Bolton's Bar and attempted to burn it.

Andrew Chinarian, 39, the owner of the bar, was charged earlier yesterday with second-degree murder in Monday night's death of Obie Wynn, 18, who was shot in the back of the head, Mr. Chinarian said he found the youth tampering with his car.

The shooting immediately set off disturbances and the bar—already hated by blacks because of alleged discrimination—was a target for yesterday's crowd.

Burning Expected

"They're going to burn it," several residents agreed.

Police moved into the area in force after an appearance by Mayor Coleman Young, a black, failed to dissuade the crowd from the assault on Mr. Chinarian's bar.

About two hours later, officers ordered the crowd to disperse and were answered with a five-minute deluge of bottles and rocks. Then police moved forward firing tear-gas canisters.

Later, five blocks away, windows were smashed in a score of stores, fires were set and at least five Molotov cocktails were thrown. Police moved in again using tear-gas to force groups of youths out of the area.

Residents of the area complained that Mr. Chinarian should have been charged with first-degree murder and should not have been released on \$500 bond.

Truck Damages SST

PARIS, July 30 (AP).—A service truck at Charles de Gaulle Airport slightly damaged a supersonic Concorde airliner early today, shortly before the airplane was to take off on a demonstration flight to Rio de Janeiro. The Concorde, after repair, left seven hours behind schedule.

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Portuguese Troika

The decision of Portugal's President, Gen. Francisco de Costa Gomes, to postpone his departure for the Helsinki summit meeting this week underlines the gravity of the mounting political crisis in that country. Since the main point of the Helsinki summit is the signature of a declaration that in effect gives universal sanction to the Communist hold in Eastern Europe, the President of the most left-oriented government in Western Europe would not endanger his visit to the summit for any light reason. Essentially Portugal stands at a fork of the road, in which one direction points toward genuine democracy while the other points toward a leftist military dictatorship.

The latest and gravest evidence of the accelerating trend toward a dictatorship of the left was the concentration of formal power in the new troika of three generals—one the President, who seems the most moderate figure in the group; another the Premier, Brig. Gen. Vasco Gonçalves, who is very close to the Communist party; and Portugal's current "Seria," Gen. Otelo Saraiva de Carvalho, who is head of the secret police and closely allied to leftist and Maoist extremists.

Unless one believes with Mao Tse-tung that all power legitimately comes from the mouth of a gun, it is impossible to believe that these three men have any legitimate right to rule Portugal. As more and more

Portuguese are asking, who elected them? Certainly it was not the Portuguese people who made thunderingly clear only a few months ago that they are against any leftist extremism, be it the Moscow, Peking or Havana brand. The large demonstrations that Portuguese Socialists and Catholics have mounted in recent days have underlined the mass opposition to a Communist or other leftist dictatorship, whether by military officers or civilians.

The yawning gap between Portugal's formal rulers and the wishes of the vast majority of its population cannot long continue. With the country sliding ever more rapidly into economic and political chaos, the new troika may try to create a totalitarian state by putting down the demonstrations of the democratically-minded majority of Portuguese by force. That could set off a civil war that might be as dangerous for the world as the Spanish Civil War was for the world of the 1930s.

History has played an ironic joke on Messrs. Brezhnev and Ford. As they meet in Helsinki to ratify the end of the cold war as it was born in the late 1940s, Portugal provides a menacing reminder that the contest between democracy and Communism has not been ended by Western capitulation over Eastern Europe.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

War in Angola

The biggest hot war now going on in the world is in Angola, the mineral-rich African state where three rival nationalist groups are fighting to inherit the power laid down by Portugal when it abandoned its colonies last year. The Portuguese had hoped to transfer power to a peaceable orderly fashion on Nov. 11. But the three groups, which had been conducting small separate guerrilla campaigns against Lisbon for 13 years, plunged at once into a savage war against each other. As against the 31 Portuguese soldiers killed (75 by mines) in the anti-Portuguese phase, upwards of 5,000 Angolans have been killed in the last year in direct civil strife and in the parallel violence of irregulars and bandits.

What makes the Angolan prospect so cruel is that each of the three nationalist groups has the army, the military supplies, the territorial base and the major tribal support it needs to struggle on indefinitely. A troublesome international aspect has been injected by the fact that the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola, led by Marxist Agostinho Neto, is supported by the Soviet Union. The National Front for the Liberation of Angola, headed by Holden Roberto, is backed by neighboring Zaire, whose President Mobutu (Mr. Roberto's brother-in-law) is thought to have designs on the oil-soaked Angola enclave of Cabinda. Cabinda is separated from Angola proper by a strip of Zaire. The Chinese are giving some military support to Mr. Roberto, too. It is the battling between the Popular Movement, which controls the capital of Luanda, and the National Front which has been in the news lately. The third group, militarily the weakest, is the National Union for the

Independence of Angola. Sometimes regarded as a likely swing group, its chief is Jonas Savimbi.

In Lisbon the leftist military men who run Portugal lean politically towards the Popular Movement. The Portuguese on the scene, however, counsel a careful policy whose principal purpose is to assure the safety of the quarter-million frightened Portuguese in Angola. Policy notwithstanding in the disintegration stalking Angola, events may be taking control: over the weekend Portuguese soldiers responded to an attack on some of their own by shooting up the Popular Movement's headquarters in Luanda. Though perhaps 100,000 Portuguese have fled in the last year, Lisbon and—they all say—the Angolan groups wish the Portuguese community, whose Angolan roots are 500 years deep, to remain. But other foreigners are leaving. There are fewer than 150 Americans, a number which helps the United States to stay in the low posture it would have chosen for political reasons anyway.

Seven times in the last year cease-fires have been arranged, seven times they have collapsed. African efforts at reconciliation have utterly failed. Gestures intended to give the Organization of African Unity a mediating role have foundered on the Angolan rivals' common resistance. Mediation by the UN is regarded as out of the question as long as the OAU is immobile. This whole tragedy might have been avoided if the old dictatorship in Portugal had prepared Angola for independence and self-government, but no such preparation was made and now the tragedy is unfolding.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Paintings From Russia

Peter the Great intended to "open a window to the West" when he founded St. Petersburg, now Leningrad, in 1703. The exhibition of master paintings from the Hermitage, which opened at Washington's National Gallery of art yesterday, gives us a sweeping view from that window. The exhibition, which also will visit four other U.S. cities, consists of 30 selections from the 14,000 European paintings which are housed in that incredible museum, in addition to works of Russian, classic and Oriental art. The selected paintings represent four centuries and eight countries. They also represent an exhilarating range of excellence such as has rarely been seen at one time. You get a sense of the sweep of this show when you see two superb Picassos flanking a great Rembrandt. The Rembrandt, a lovely painting of his young bride, is in another gallery, to be sure. There is a small room in between in which a Lucas Cranach and a Cézanne face each other and which J. Carter Brown, the gallery's director, who is responsible for the exciting arrangement of the show, calls a "decompression chamber."

The window works both ways. We are also shown an exhibition of 13 Russian paintings from the state Russian museum,

most of them of the 19th century. Like the treasures from the Hermitage, these paintings have never been seen in America. Few Americans, in fact, are aware of the high quality of 19th-century Russian painting, much as we have taken to 19th-century Russian music and literature. Tchaikovsky and Rimsky-Korsakov, Tolstoy and Dostoevsky have long been familiar names in the United States. This exhibition acquaints us with painters Ilya Efimovich Repin and Valentin Aleksandrovich Serov, among others, who, in their own field, have just as much claim to our admiration.

The National Gallery leads us to these master paintings through a display of huge photographs of the two palaces in which they are housed, the Hermitage wings of the Winter Palace and the nearby Mikhailovsky Palace, two jewels of rococo architecture. They were destroyed by the Nazis but have been lovingly restored.

Like the guest performances in the United States of the Bolshoi Ballet and the Bolshoi Opera, this loan exhibition is a memorable event—a cultural state visit which is as important as it is enjoyable.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

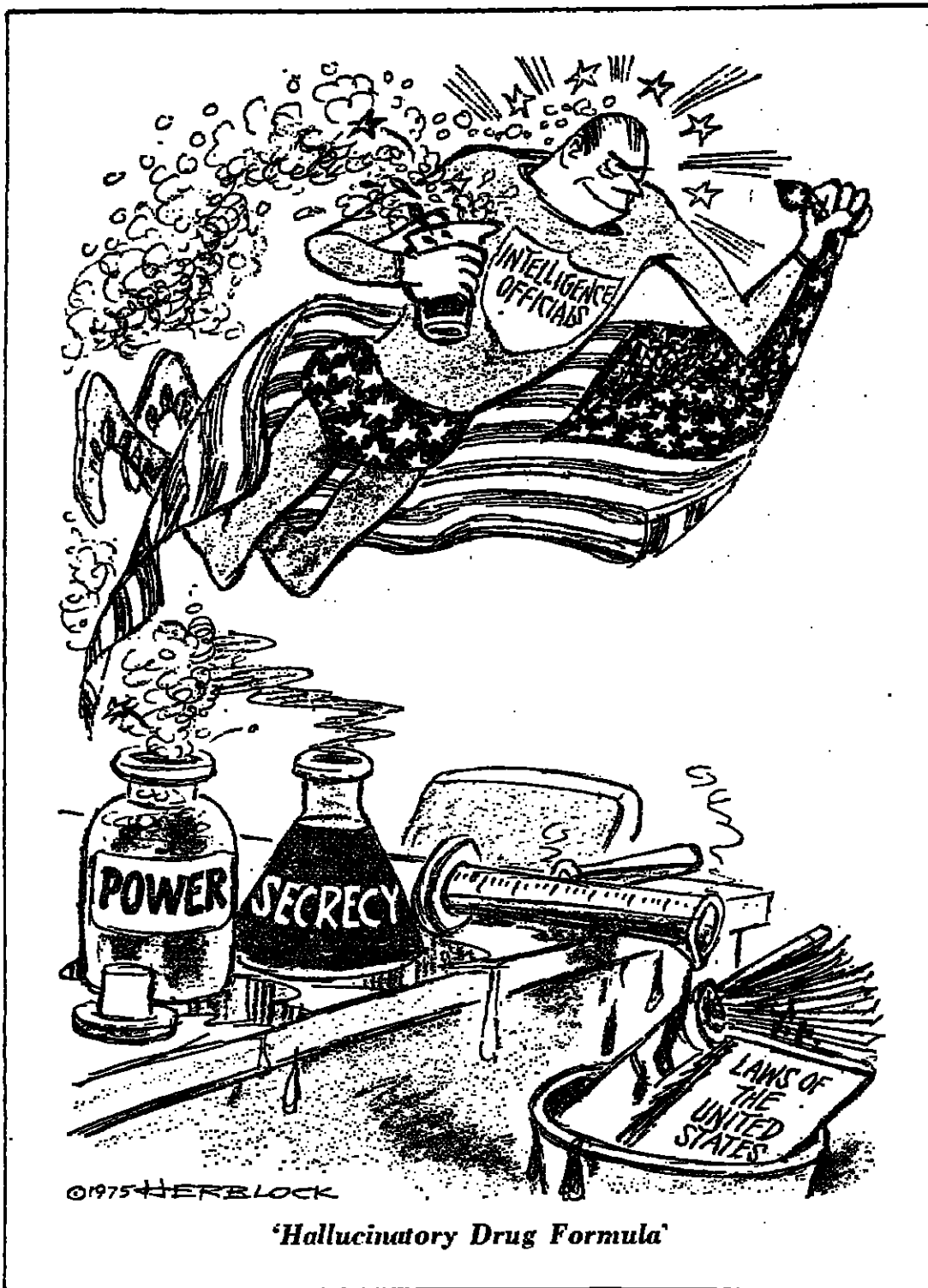
July 31, 1900

ROME—King Umberto of Italy is assassinated at Monza. There is the sound of 100 guns from every fortress. There are rapidly succeeding outbreaks of all the newspapers, mourning groups in the streets, and a silence beyond that of the soberest Sabbath. All show evidence of the profound grief and horror which the murder of the King has created here in Italy.

Fifty Years Ago

July 31, 1925

DETROIT—Henry Ford today spent his 63d birthday as he has spent many others—at his work. When a reporter asked him for an interview, Mr. Ford said: "I never have felt better in my life. I am living today. Tomorrow will be like any other day. Yesterday has taken care of itself. I see no reason for any statement."



The Soviet Harvest Failure

By Victor Zorza

WASHINGTON—If Soviet farms made proper use of their tractors, the Soviet Union would be producing every year an additional 20 million tons of grain. That figure is equal to the 1972 Soviet grain purchases in the United States, which pushed up world food prices, gave a boost to inflation, and made an already bad world food shortage much worse. What is more, Soviet demands this year could prove to be as high as in 1972.

The harvest news from Russia is getting worse and worse. The estimates of this year's crop have been repeatedly revised down from the original target of 215 million tons. When the estimate dropped to 195 million tons at the beginning of July, Soviet buyers moved in force into the Western grain market. At that time, it seemed that the nearly 10 million tons they bought in the United States, and the smaller amounts they got in Canada and Australia, would prove adequate.

But the forecast has now been further revised, down to 185 million tons. Earl Butz, the U.S. secretary of agriculture, whose department makes these estimates, believes that if the deterioration continues, Soviet grain purchases in the West could reach the 1972 levels. The Kremlin blames its frequent harvest failures on the climate, and this is a valid excuse, so far as it goes. But does it go far enough?

Lack of Storage

The calculation that the better use of tractors—instead of letting them stand idle when they should be working—could yield another 20 million tons of grain every year was made in the latest issue of the Moscow journal *Problems of Economics*. Every now and again the Soviet press is suddenly filled with accounts of bread being fed to cattle, vegetables left to rot in the fields, mountains of grain deteriorating out in the open because of lack of storage. Party secretary Leonid Brezhnev said two years ago that the post-harvest waste was so great that "nobody—neither the planning nor the other authorities—could estimate the sum total of the losses."

The recent report of a woman being tried for feeding 12 loaves of bread a day to her domestic livestock—a case which Pravda described as "not infrequent"—shows up the irrationality of the Soviet pricing system. The prices are entirely artificial, bearing no relation to costs: because the agricultural system is grossly inefficient, and the cost of food production is very high, the prices

of food have to be heavily subsidized.

The complexity of the system, the bureaucratic perversions brought about by state planning on so vast a scale, exact their own penalty. The woman in the Pravda report found it cheaper to feed subsidized bread to cattle, and then to sell the meat. One Soviet economist noted that four different prices were being paid to state farms for the meat they sold to the state—and none of them corresponded to the cost of production. Collective farms can make more profit by selling grain to the state than by feeding it to their livestock. So they then buy cheap subsidized feeding stuff from the state for their cattle—and sell the livestock to the state at a high subsidized price.

High Subsidies

As a result, the Soviet price-support bill is the largest in the world. Keith Bush, an expert on the Soviet economy, shows in a study published in *Revue de l'Est* that, in spite of the high subsidies, the Soviet household has to pay nearly twice as much for a family foodbasket of staple foodstuffs, at the official rate of exchange, as any of her American, British, French or West German counterparts.

Capitalist countries, too, have agricultural subsidies, which sometimes seem equally irrational—but in only a few cases does their price-support bill exceed 1 percent of their gross national product. In the Soviet Union, it amounts to about 5 percent of the national income. In the West it is mostly used to finance food surpluses, but in the Soviet Union it finances a still irregular and uncertain supply of inferior foodstuffs.

The political motives which lead Western governments to pay agricultural subsidies are usually quite obvious, but in the Soviet Union they are less so. One of the Kremlin's more laudable purposes is simply to increase food production, and in this the Brezhnev administration has had considerable success. Brezhnev began erecting his subsidy structure in 1965, and by last year agricultural output had grown by 45 percent. But to achieve this the amount of money going to agriculture had to be doubled—and further increases in output will prove increasingly expensive.

Irrational

But the Kremlin too is paying a political subsidy. It is designed in large part to maintain the grossly uneconomic system of collective and state farms which

Soviet leaders regard as a politically indispensable part of the Soviet system. It is the inefficiency of Soviet agriculture—and the subsidies paid to sustain it—are only one example of its irrational structure—which makes it repeatedly necessary for the Kremlin to turn for its grain to the West.

The climate is indeed to blame for the harvest failures—but if Soviet agriculture were managed rationally, if the fields were properly tended and if tractors were properly used, the farmers would be producing even in a bad year more grain than the Kremlin has to buy abroad.

WASHINGTON—There is widespread disillusionment with government, big business, labor unions and other major institutions. Politically, this expresses itself in an uneasy mood that resembles conservatism but is more nearly passivity and a withdrawal from world and national concerns to those of family and community.

Such periods of disarray have occurred before. When the United States was preparing to celebrate its centennial 100 years ago, the corruption of the Grant administration, the frustrations of Reconstruction, and the severe economic depression beginning in 1873 produced a comparable decline in national morale.

But unsettling cultural influences exist today that were unknown in the past. Among many serious intellectuals as well as among the commercially motivated fasteners in the popular media, for example, there reigns what the British critic Christopher Booker has termed "neophobia"—a love of the new simply because it is new. There is a cult of change.

Half the Truth

Human perceptions and social needs do change, but that is only half the truth. The other half is that the enduring constants of human nature do not change. There is in every human spirit a tension between aggression and tenderness, between selfishness and self-sacrifice.

The cult of change is peculiarly inappropriate as a basis for analyzing and guiding U.S. society today. Looking at the United States over the last 20 years, we can readily see that ours is a society that has been racked by change.

Twenty years ago this fall, American schools were making their first efforts to comply with the Supreme Court's school desegregation decision of the previous year. It marked the beginning of the civil rights revolution that was to move to the lunch counter, the voting booth and the place of work. Although a serious gap still exists between the living standards of blacks and whites, a traditionally exploited racial minority has moved into the mainstream of society. It was a brilliant juridical and political accomplishment of which Americans can be proud.

Yet the civil rights revolution unavoidably subjected American society to severe stress. If the United States had been required

Helsinki as a Hopeful And Necessary Start

By Samuel Pizar

PARIS—Before going to Helsinki, President Ford chose to stop at Auschwitz. As the youngest known survivor of that inferno, and as one devoted to the cause of East-West coexistence, I see a good omen in this extraordinary itinerary.

During a pilgrimage to Auschwitz last month, as the personal guest of President Giscard d'Estaing and Chairman Gierak, I suggested that all statesmen would do well to bow their heads at the barbed-wire fences of the world, to meditate on justice, on security, on cooperation and, most of all, on respect for human rights. For the leaders of East and West assembled at Helsinki this week, 30 years after the end of World War II, the lessons of Auschwitz, and all that it symbolizes, have never been more relevant.

Above all, these lessons demonstrate that signatures at the bottom of solemn diplomatic documents do not guarantee peace. Molotov's agreement with Ribbentrop in 1939 and Chamberlain's agreement with Hitler in 1938 have made that painfully clear. Yet Auschwitz also teaches that mankind has an infinite capacity for self-destruction, and given perfected technology is capable of pushing self-destruction to the end. The dilemmas that assail us now are situated between these two pertinent reminders.

Limited Choice

Today, when man stands at the threshold of doom, with the last Holocaust as an all too real foretaste of what might lie ahead, he must realize, whatever his race, nationality or religion, that the choices before him are limited, that his fate can neither be entrusted to cold diplomats, nor to passionate poets.

Freedom will remain vulnerable as long as governments everywhere fail to practice respect for the dignity of man. That is a proven, eternal truth. But the ideologies of East and West who urge a return to the ramparts of confrontation, with the absolute conviction that all evil is in the other camp, and none in their own, are more impressive in their zeal than in their leadership. The society they might find at the end of such a confrontation could be closer to that which the species knew in the Stone Age, than to the ideal that we seek.

Beyond the exaggerated fears and hopes of détente, beyond Helsinki itself, lie some immutable realities. These realities lead to the conclusion that there is no viable alternative to cautious, step by step progress along the tortuous road of coexistence.

Despite the continuing ideological hostility between East and West, a new awareness is taking

hold of both sides. Each is faced with needs and dangers that can no longer be resolved without common, indeed global action. Even for continent-sized countries like the United States and the Soviet Union, the illusion of self-sufficiency recedes before the reality of interdependence.

Experience shows that the East must go on importing wheat to feed its people, just as the West must go on importing fuel to turn the wheels of its industry. Inflation, monetary instability and energy shortages seem to be as disruptive for socialist as for liberal economies. The costs and risks inherent in the proliferation of advanced weapon systems, the pollution of the atmosphere and the oceans, the precariousness of fertilizer and food supplies, and the ferment of the impoverished regions of the world are also equally burdensome. Without a serious attempt at cooperation between East and West nothing constructive can be accomplished in any of these areas. The world is likely to sink deeper into political terror, social chaos, economic warfare, or worse.

In its present condition, humanity cannot be too far away from a new historic phase—a phase in which the intolerable risks it faces together eclipse its continuing divisions. While war still confronts man, is it not possible that he is also beginning to confront the issue of his own survival? Even if this proposition is not completely free of doubt the benefit of that doubt belongs on the side of hope rather than fear.

Soil of Life

The declarations of Helsinki are a step in this direction. Obviously, a safer and more rational world will not emerge from a spectacular summit congress. But it can evolve from the demonstrated necessity to root its enunciated code of conduct rules into the firm soil of life itself. Nations East and West, continue to commit precious material resources to peaceful commerce and trade, as individuals continue to commit their energies, their ambitions and their careers to joint, practical undertakings, as constructive transdisciplinary pursuits on a planetary scale acquire human meaning. The structure and security of cooperation will become progressively too costly, too difficult and too dangerous to destroy.

In this sense, Helsinki is a hopeful and necessary beginning.

Mr. Pizar is an international lawyer in Paris, Washington and London, and a U.S. citizen by special Act of Congress. He is the author of "Weapons of Peace and of Coexistence and Commerce."

The Cult of Change

By William V. Shannon

to cope with no other problem in these last two decades, the racial issue in all its complex ramifications would have taxed the nation's moral wisdom and political skill, its capacity to shed habits and suppress prejudices, its ability to compromise and to innovate—in short, its capacity for change.

Inflation

The striving for racial equality was change in a positive direction, but change can also be for the worse. Thus, the serious inflation of recent years has changed the value of U.S. money and has had a debilitating effect on our confidence in planning the future.

Change can also be ambiguous. The Vietnam war and the domestic turmoil surrounding it altered the nation's perception of itself in world affairs in ways that are salutary and others that are damaging.

In human relationships, change is not limited to blacks and smaller minorities such as Indians and Chicanos. Women and homosexuals are also pressing for genuine equality.

The Supreme Court has been an agent of social change not only in outlawing racial discrimination but in several other spheres as well.

It has abolished prayer in the public schools, effectively barred public financial assistance to church-related schools, legalized abortion, greatly loosened restrictions against pornography, movies, and reformed the way in which state legislatures are apportioned.

These many different changes have naturally varied in their impact and seriousness. Some have touched the whole society,

while others have struck some persons and touched many others persons not at all.

No change occurs without a cost to someone, be it an economic or political or psychic cost, be it tangible or intangible. A people can bear only so many costs at one time. A society, like an individual, can only bear so much stress.

While U.S. society has been undergoing these large and small transformations, its politics has been convulsed by assassinations, confrontations and startling scandals. What is needed in these circumstances is political leadership that can provide a people with a renewed sense of competence and of control over their own destiny.

Leadership Response

Ideally, such a leadership would respond to both the conservative and the liberal impulses of society. It would respond to the liberal passion for justice and to the conservative respect for order and established institutions. It would recognize that if constructive changes are to succeed, people need time and leadership in reordering their lives to take account of them.

It would hold out the hope of progress but also the reassurance of reasonable stability. Such leadership would be an exercise in politics of the highest order, much more demanding than an easy radicalism that promises new things it cannot deliver or a stalwart reactionary faith that rejects everything new.

No such leadership is now clearly visible on the horizon. But in society's great conversation about itself that is politics, the first step toward meeting a need is discerning the shape of that need.

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THAT TIME OF YEAR—Shepherds moving their flocks to cooler, greener pastures in the mountains above Draguignan in the southern part of France.

Financed by Libya's Qadhafi

Islam Society Said to Help World's Rebels

By Jack Foise

TRIPOLI, Libya, July 30.—In the former Catholic cathedral here—the center of worship when Libya was an Italian colony—is now housed the Islamic Call Society.

It is the headquarters of an Islamic missionary effort seeking to convert nonbelievers to the Islamic faith. A curious visitor who enters the church—altered only by having the Christian cross atop the spire replaced by a Moslem crescent-and-star—will have pressed upon him a free copy of the Koran in his native language. There are few languages into which the wisdom of the Prophet Mohammed has not been translated.

The society has been identified by intelligence sources as the agency through which Libya's strong man, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, is channeling contributions to a variety of insurgent movements around the world, some Moslem and some not.

The Follow-Up

As with any efficient proselytizing group, the follow-up on converts is energetic. American Anne Speake, who became a Moslem early this year and is now traveling in the Middle East, displayed a letter she received recently from the Islamic Call Society. It was addressed to "Dear Sister in Islam," and was signed "Yours in Islam" by Mahmoud Sobhy, secretary-general. It invited her to be the society's guest during a visit in Libya and to bring a friend whom she considered a potential convert.

Mrs. Speake said she presumes her name reached the Libyan society through her membership in the National Arab-American Association, which according to Mrs. Speake seeks to offset

Zionist influence in the United States.

Libyan officials here insist that the Islamic Call Society is performing in no way differently from Christian missionary efforts to penetrate the Arab world.

Backs Rebels

According to informants, Col. Qadhafi spends some of his nation's sizable oil revenues backing guerrilla movements in Ethiopia, Somalia, South Yemen, Chad, Morocco, Tunisia, Thailand and the southern Philippines. He is also said to support Panama's anti-American group, the Irish Republican Army operation in Northern Ireland and one or more small extremist Palestinian groups whose avowed aim is to wipe out Israel.

Undoubtedly some of the allegations about Col. Qadhafi's propensity for supporting dissidents around the world are exaggerated or false. A week's stay in Libya capped with an interview with Col. Qadhafi, 34, has led me to the conclusion that the description of him as "immature and reckless" is a serious overstatement of the man.

Enjoys His Reputation

He does, however, seem to enjoy being considered the most intransigent of the Arab leaders, and he makes no secret of his support for "underdog groups," as evidenced in this exchange:

"Mr. Chairman [Col. Qadhafi's title is chairman of the 11-man Revolution Command Council], you seem to delight in assisting rebels in many countries, even some causes which are not Moslem. Why do you irritate your relations with countries which might otherwise be your friends and supporters?"

Col. Qadhafi answered, "Yes, we do give assistance to many nationalistic groups. Do you consider the Irish Republican Army nationalistic or religiously-motivated?"

I hedged an answer.

Col. Qadhafi, tapping his swag stick on the floor, said through an interpreter that he was waiting for my answer.

I said the IRA might be considered nationalistic.

"Yes," he said triumphantly. "It is a nationalistic movement. Britain believes the conflict is between Catholics and Protestants. Britain is wrong."

—Los Angeles Times.

Genetic Manipulation Backed By Scientists Despite Risks

By Victor McElheny

NEW YORK, July 30 (NYT).—Continued work on so-called genetic manipulation, and in microbiology generally, "is of the utmost importance for progress in medicine and in public health," a committee of leading scientists has advised the director general of the World Health Organization.

Scientists interpreted the declaration, issued last week by the WHO advisory committee on medical research, as an attempt to combat public misunderstanding of potential risks of the genetic work.

Dr. Martin Kaplan, secretary to the committee, interviewed by telephone in Geneva, said the committee's report adopted "a more moderate position on the risks that are involved" than some groups of scientists had expressed.

Potential risks from the work led to a voluntary, eight-month pause urged by a group of U.S. biologists a year ago, a full-dress review of the problem by a committee in England and then resumption of the research under stringent guidelines adopted by an international conference in February in Pacific Grove, Calif.

Fusing of Cells

The studies involve the fusing of cells from different species and the more recently developed techniques of transferring genes from animals into the cells of rapidly multiplying bacteria.

"Recent great advances in molecular biology and genetics have added a new dimension to the power of microbiological research, and thus to the possibilities of further health benefits, and correspondingly of possible risks," the committee said.

In effect, it said, genetic

material "can be transferred from various cell sources, even mammalian cells, into bacteria."

By overcoming the usual biological barriers between species, as offered by these new methods of genetic engineering, organisms can be created and propagated which possess completely new characters," the committee added.

The scientists on the WHO advisory committee, including several Nobel Prize winners, urged more attention to the risks in microbiology that, they said, will require increasing vigilance but that must be run to conquer diseases.

The broad risks include, the committee said, the spread of disease organisms with resistance to commonly used antibiotics.

Potential Risks

The potential risks from genetic manipulation work, it said, "can be sufficiently minimized to justify continued activity for the benefits of research in this field."

According to Dr. Joshua Lederberg of Stanford University, a committee member, the potential benefits could include the manufacture of antibody proteins for victims of severe infectious diseases whose own immune systems are not making enough.

"The WHO committee said that 'in this, as in most other fields of human endeavor, useful activities cannot be paralyzed by the lack of absolute assurance of safety.'"

The committee advocated technical studies on the design of safe facilities, procedures for evaluating the safety of particular laboratories, defining risks and benefits more precisely and, finally, the development of what biologists call "safe bugs" for the genetic manipulation work.

FASHION IN PARIS

Saint Laurent Grows Up With Luxury Collection

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, July 30.—Yves Saint Laurent is no longer a kid, and he has stopped designing like one. His new made-to-order collection which made its debut here this morning couldn't be more suave, sophisticated and adult.

"It's for luxurious women," Saint Laurent said after the opening.

Like Givenchy's, Saint Laurent's collection reflects the new Paris mood to look rich, but very casually and never like new money. An experienced eye can always spot the beautiful fabric, the careful fit and the fine workmanship, but it will take one to know one, as the old saying goes.

For his new daytime clothes, Saint Laurent likes dark colors and conservative neutrals. His evening clothes are mostly covered up with occasional glitter veiled in chiffon, but the overall silhouette is long and sleek and moves with extraordinary grace. No penches for Yves Saint Laurent, but the most interesting coats that Paris has provided. A big, full coat is cut like a shirt with gathered back yoke and curved up sides. He makes it in both velvet and wool.

Even more dramatic is the coat with gathered back and ties with a black silk rope that ends in silk tassels. Its most luxurious version is outlined in sable and worn over tailored slacks and a white silk jacquard blouse. There are short, flaring coats to complement the shape of the cocktail and dinner clothes and a floor-length black velvet for evening.



Saint Laurent's sketches of his winter looks

Under the coats, or by themselves, Saint Laurent goes on with the tailored suits that have always been a kind of trademark. They are straight and skinny as

matchsticks from their squared shoulders to their skirts which are shorter than in any of the other Paris collections. This time the jackets, with two patch pockets

center front, are held close to the body with a band at the bottom and give a clue to the dropped waistlines or no waistline at all in the rest of the collection.

Something new for the suits are the knit cardigans that sometimes replace jackets. They are worn over blouses, not shirts, in conservative prints or of jacquard silk in plain colors. With them, Saint Laurent is impartial about boots or high-heeled shoes, but stockings always blend with the costume.

Saint Laurent's favorite dress for fall drops straight from the shoulders to almost the knees, where it breaks into a full flounce with either another flounce below or a ruffle at the hem. Because the fabrics are so soft, feather-weight silks, the shape is in constant motion and never becomes static.

Other dresses have no waistline at all, like the shirtwaist type of pure white silk jacquard that the opening day audience especially liked. Also received with rapturous applause were the simple black tubes with shoe-string straps over the shoulders, always worn with chain jewelry anchored by a brooch, black nylons and high-heeled black sandals.

Black Velvet

Saint Laurent has always loved black velvet and he uses lots of it this time in suits, coats, dinner and evening clothes. Most likely to become the focus of his collection are the night-time panne velvets. For them Saint Laurent switches from his dark colors to rubies and pale green. He cuts them like caftans with butterfly

fullness through the middle that narrows to the hem. They are soft, silky and sexy and very decorative, especially the one with passementerie at the neckline.

Saint Laurent shows a big group of real evening dresses, all floor-length, very simple and very beautiful. The theory is the same in all of them. They are chiffon sheaths that take their individuality from handkerchief-pointed drapery that flares around them. They are black or brown and, most stunning, a deep violet mauve.

The only prankish fashions in the collection were the full, flaring red coat outlined in quilted gray silk and worn with ankle-length pajamas and bright red shoes and, for evening, black chiffon with a slightly see-through net middle, though the mannequin almost hid it by swathing herself in a spangled, net veil. Even the bride, who once came in wearing a veil and carrying a bouquet, was dressed elegantly in white chiffon that carried on the handkerchief drapery story.

One overall tribute you have to pay to the Paris made-to-order collections that have been going on here this week. No one has dozed off for even a minute during any one of them.

The Long Rifle To Be Remade For Bicentennial

PHILADELPHIA, July 30 (Reuters).—Pennsylvania's legendary "long rifle," a vital weapon in the revolutionary war against Britain and later in the opening of the American West, is to be manufactured again as part of America's bicentennial.

Two-hundred of the engraved, flintlock rifles, complete with a carved powderhorn, will be made to sell at \$2,250 each, it was announced today.

German gunsmiths in Pennsylvania developed the long rifle in the 1750s. After its successful use by American colonists in the Revolution, the weapon moved West with settlers and was often mistakenly called the Kentucky long rifle.

The replicas, to be made by gunsmiths in North Carolina and Indiana, will have 44-inch-long barrels and a .50 caliber bore.

Nelson Eddy as a Singer's Singer

By Henry Pleasants

LONDON (IHT).—Nelson Eddy is remembered by almost everybody as the Canadian Mountie singing sweet nothings into the ear of Jeanette MacDonald, or finding, at last, the "Sweet Mystery of Life."

And almost everybody would be as surprised as Donald Gramm was, some 15 years ago, to hear that Eddy, as a singer, was a lot more than that. Gramm, the veteran American bass-baritone who has been appearing at the Glyndebourne Festival Opera as Nick Shadow in Stravinsky's "The Rake's Progress," recalled after a recent Glyndebourne performance how revelation came to him, and how it led to an impromptu performance of the solo quartet portions of Beethoven's Ninth Symphony in the small hours of the morning with Gramm at the piano and with Nelson Eddy, Richard Crooks and Jeanette MacDonald as the soloists, and without a mezzo-soprano.

Recollection

"It all happened," he remembered, in Los Angeles. "I had just sung the oratorio of Franz Waxman's oratorio, 'Joshua,' and was guest of honor at a party given in one of those sumptuous palaces up in the Hollywood hills. I was standing out on the terrace taking in the electric lighted panorama of Los Angeles when Z. Wayne Griffith, chairman of the board of Hollywood Bowl concerts, tapped me on the shoulder and said, 'The president of the Hollywood Fan Club, Mr. Donald Gramm, wants to meet you.'"

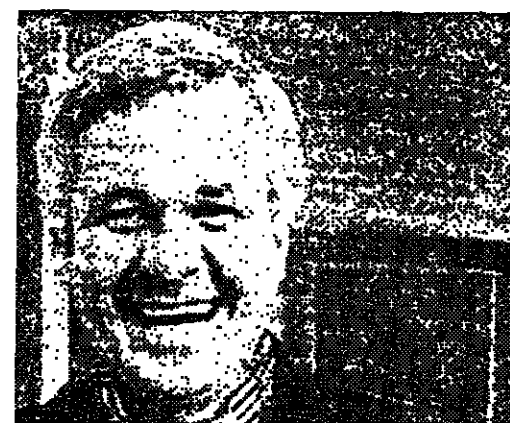
"I turned around, and standing there in the doorway leading to the terrace was Nelson Eddy. He said the customary nice things, and then asked abruptly in a voice rich in nasal resonance, 'What do you do when you have a cold?' I replied that colds never bothered me, to which he came back with: 'That's because you don't have a frontal production.'"

"Well, that got us into singer talk in the course of which I learned that he had sung opera, oratorio, concerts and recitals for many years before ever going to Hollywood. That he had a repertoire of more than 70 operas, that he had sung the doctor in the American premiere of 'Wozzeck' with the Philadelphia Grand Opera Company and the Philadelphia Orchestra in 1931, and so on. In oratorio he had been especially noted for his Jesus in the St. Matthew Passion."

First as a vocal student, then as a fledgling music critic in Philadelphia, I heard Nelson Eddy with the Philadelphia Civic Opera Company, the Philadelphia Grand Opera and the Philadelphia Orchestra do all those things, and do them well. He was, indeed, my first Wolfram in "Tannhauser," my first Gunther in "Gotterdammerung," and my first Gianni Schicchi, and I remember him as a far more flexible actor on the opera stage than ever he was on the screen.

Versatility

It seems pertinent to note, however, that wide ranging as his repertoire was, it hardly ranged as far as has Donald Gramm's. The Milwaukee-born bass-baritone has sung everything from such comic roles as Gianni Schicchi, Falstaff, Papageno ("The Magic Flute"), Leporello ("Don Giovanni"), Don Bartolo and Don Basilio in "The Barber of Seville" to General Kutuzov in "War and Peace," King Philip in "Don Carlo" and Moses in "Moses and Aaron." His versatility and quickness at mastering difficult parts have



Bass-baritone Donald Gramm who heard Eddy sing Beethoven.

led John Crosby at the Santa Fe Opera and Sarah Caldwell at the Opera Company of Boston to plan their productions according to his availability and to what has become known as the "get-Gramm-to-do-the-unusual-things" syndrome.

"It was getting late," Gramm

continued. "Most of the guests had left, and I started to take my own leave, explaining that I had to fly to Tanglewood next day to sing the Ninth Symphony with Charles Munch and the Boston Symphony. Nelson chimed in with, 'How often I sang that with Stokowski and the Philadelphia Orchestra!'"

"This was too good to resist. I went to the piano and played the introduction to the baritone's entry. Nelson came right in on 'O Freunde, nicht diese Töne!' and kept on going. But that wasn't the end of surprises. Crooks, the former great Met tenor, came in on cue, but then suddenly he was singing, 'I can't remember the words to this music' instead of singing the right ones. But he remembered the music, and so it went.

"Then to the surprise of everyone, Jeanette MacDonald said that she, too, had sung the Ninth Symphony, and joined in. She didn't remember any of the words, but she made up syllables as she went along, and sang it right through, lovely high B natural and all.

Gillespie At Start of Israel Tour

By Terence Smith

JERUSALEM, July 30 (NYT).—With the single spotlight focused on his round, smiling face, "Dizzy" Gillespie stepped up to the microphone and whispered huskily: "This is for my Bahai brethren all over the world from the place where it all began."

With that, he and a three-man combo from his jazz band swung into a driving, vaguely African tune that Gillespie first sketched gracefully with his upturned horn and then brought to a thunderous crescendo on a pair of waist-high gleaming red conga drums.

It was just one of several electric moments that Gillespie and Co. produced during the opening night of a five-concert tour of Israel this week as part of a four-week tour of Europe and the Mediterranean. Gillespie is the featured jazz attraction in the annual Israel festival.

The visit to Israel—his second—is more than just another gig for Gillespie. It is a kind of pilgrimage, since Haifa is the world center of what he says has become the main inspirational force in his life: the Bahai religion.

The sect affirms the spiritual unity of mankind and its principal shrine is a golden-domed temple on Mount Carmel, overlooking Haifa Bay.

After concerts here, in Tel Aviv and the Roman amphitheater at Caesarea on the Mediterranean, Gillespie is planning to spend a three-day retreat in Haifa with the leaders of the Bahai community there.

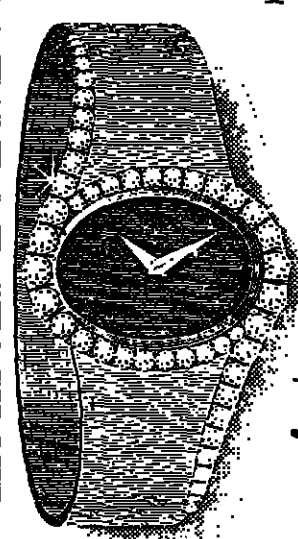
Gillespie converted to the sect several years ago. "We are all one!" he proclaimed joyously to an audience of more than 2,000 in Jerusalem's Binyanei Hauma Concert Hall, a big grin on his face. "We are branches of the same tree, leaves on the same branch."

Whether in appreciation of his theology or his music, the enthusiastic audience roared back its approval. They came to their feet repeatedly in the next two-and-a-half hours to cheer his familiar repertoire of "A Night in Tunisia," "Summertime" and the driving percussion of "I'll Never Go Back to Georgia."

He was backed up by Earl May on bass, Alexander Gafa on guitar and Granville Roker on drums.

Before his opening concert, the 58-year-old Gillespie took several hours to tour the holy places in the walled Old City of Jerusalem.

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Wealth Inequality Narrows in U.K.

By Bernard D. Nossiter

LONDON, July 30 (WFP).—If the richest 3,000 Britons pooled their wealth, each could walk off with about £250,000 worth of stocks, bonds, land, homes, old masters and antiques. But although wealth is heavily concentrated in relatively few hands here, the massive inequality has been slowly reduced for more than half a century.

Incomes, however, are another story. The gap between the best and worst paid narrowed dramatically under the strict controls of World War II. But since then, and despite successive doses of the welfare state, inequality between incomes has changed little.

These are the central findings of a report published by a Royal Commission today. It provides the most exhaustive official survey of incomes and wealth ever made here and will now become the centerpiece of a political battle royal.

The commission's chairman is Lord Diamond, a Labor party stalwart who served in Prime Minister Harold Wilson's Cabinet from 1968 to 1970. The commission's conclusions can only embarrass Mr. Wilson and the Labor party. So, at a press conference today, Lord Diamond refused to explore their implications.

The Labor government is committed, at least on paper, to compressing the gap between rich and poor and creating a more egalitarian society. To that end, it has promised to bring in a tax on wealth that would strip each year one to three per cent of the assets held by the well-to-do.

Today's report, however, suggests that wealth is becoming more equally distributed without such legislation, presumably because of the inheritance tax. A law Labor has already passed, moreover, will close one big loophole in the inheritance levy by taxing gifts.

The commission calculates that the "social wage"—housing subsidies, health benefits, school grants and the like—has three times the effect of the progressive income tax in making incomes more equal. Moreover, the experts figure that the income equalizing force of the income tax is all but wiped out by the wide array of sales levies imposed here on almost everything but food. Nevertheless, the report does not explain why incomes have failed to respond to the "social wage."

The latest estimate for wealth, covering 1974, shows that the richest 1 per cent own 24 per cent; the wealthiest 5 per cent, 48 per cent; the wealthiest 10 per cent, 65 per cent; and the wealthiest 20 per cent, 86 per cent. The remaining 80 per cent of the population holds the rest. But despite this markedly unequal distribution, the share at the top has been shrinking. From 1911 to 1960, the slice of the richest 1 per cent fell from

But Income Gap Is Little Changed

69 to 42 per cent. The share of the richest 5 per cent fell from 87 to 75 per cent. The share of the bottom 80 per cent, moreover, rose from 8 to 17 per cent. Since 1960, the shift has been even more marked. The share of the richest 5 per cent fell from 51 to 39 per cent between 1960 and 1973. The slice for the bottom 80 per cent grew from 24 to 33 per cent.

In contrast, the income figures changed appreciably only during the war. In the 1939 tax year, the best-paid 1 per cent collected 12 per cent of all personal income after tax. By 1950, their

share had shrunk to 6 per cent and has been 4 or 5 per cent since then.

The bottom 60 per cent on the wage scale collected 43 per cent of all incomes in 1939, rose to more than 49 per cent in 1950, but slumped to 41 per cent in 1973.

Personal income, however, does not include many of the welfare benefits. So the commission experts worked up a comparison of after-tax pay that embraces these items. It is a dramatic illustration of how little welfare measures seem to affect the inequality of incomes.

In the 1961-63 period, the highest paid 10 per cent collected 23.5 per cent of all incomes. Ten years later, their share had shrunk to only 23.4 per cent.

Carli Quits the Bank of Italy; Deputy Named to Succeed Him

ROME, July 30 (UPI).—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy since 1960 and a steady critic of government inefficiency in economic matters, announced his resignation today.

The bank's general assembly nominated his deputy, 64-year-old Paolo Baffi, to succeed him.

Mr. Carli, 61, said he would leave his job Aug. 18.

He and his policies were considered to have been one of the most stable elements in a country where no party has a legislative majority and the average coalition government lasts less than a year.

One of Europe's most respected financial leaders, Mr. Carli has long been an open critic of what he termed government inefficiency and politicians' interference in the economy. He has said the Bank of Italy had to fight inflation by restricting credit, thus creating unemployment, because the government had failed to produce more constructive measures.

His tough tactics have brightened Italy's balance-of-payments picture. The central bank announced that the June balance showed a deficit of 46 billion lire (\$9.7 million), one-eighth of what it was a year ago and less than one-third the figure for May, 1975.

Mr. Carli had been trying to step down for the past five years but stayed on at the government's behest because of Italy's difficult economic situation. The oil crisis slammed Italy harder than other European nations and inflation, although slowly declining, is still averaging 12 per cent a year.

Mr. Carli last month told Premier Aldo Moro that he intended to resign. Mr. Moro, apparently fearing a battle for the succession could endanger his unstable coalition government, asked him to stay on.

In May, Mr. Carli told the bank's monthly general assembly he had wanted to quit since 1970 but was always urged to carry on by the government. On June 16, he told Treasury Minister Emilio Colombo he felt his resignation should be urgently accepted "because uncertainty would harm the Bank of Italy's credibility on both the domestic and international levels."

Mr. Baffi, whose nomination must be approved by Mr. Moro, joined the Bank of Italy in 1936 and assumed the number two job of director general in 1960.

The present deputy director general, Rinaldo Ossola, was nominated to become director general, and director Mario Ercolessi was slated to fill Mr. Ossola's job.

The announcement of acceptance of Mr. Carli's resignation came a day after the government approved a record deficit budget for 1976. Budget expenditures were increased by nearly one-third in the hope of fueling slackening investments.

The expected deficit of 11.516 billion lire (\$1.74 billion) was up nearly 70 per cent from the 1975 budget.

The deficit was the highest ever reached by a Western country in relation to its gross national product, according to the government.

U.K. Steel Unions Agree to Cutback

LONDON, July 30 (Reuters).—Steel unions today agreed with the state-owned British Steel Corp. to cutbacks expected to lead to at least 8,000 layoffs in the industry.

The agreement, which is aimed at saving the financially troubled firm £110 million a year, involves some compulsory layoffs, work-sharing, waiving of the guaranteed week and more flexibility of working plans.

The agreement was an emergency one to cut the corporation's losses, currently running at some £5 million a week, union leaders said.

Meanwhile British Gas Corp. and the Post Office today announced huge losses for last year. Both plan price rises.

The Post Office reported a record £206.7-million loss last year, nearly two and a half times the previous year's deficit. It plans to raise telephone charges and add a penny to its 7.5 pence first class postage charge.

The Gas Corp. recorded a loss of £44.2 million and warned that the last tariff increases are unlikely to restore profitability.

Japan Plans Measures to Aid Economy

TOKYO, July 30 (AP-DJ).—The Japanese government is moving to further stimulate the economy as several actions taken so far have not produced satisfactory results.

The new stimulants are likely to include a half point cut in the official discount rate next month and additional government expenditures on public works and housing somewhat later.

The fiscal measures are expected to be part of a supplementary budget to be submitted to an extraordinary session of the Diet scheduled to open in September.

To coincide with Europe

The new moves will roughly coincide with "parallel" reflationary programs announced by the political leaders of West Germany and France over the weekend.

Japan's economy, as measured by industrial production and shipments, has been recovering steadily if not dramatically from a recession low reached early in the first quarter of 1975.

The capital goods industry has not participated in the upswing, however, and continued deterioration in this sector combined with renewed weakness in consumer spending threatens to drag down the economy's stronger segments, thwarting a full-scale recovery.

In addition, the labor market weakened significantly in May and June, surprising government economists who thought the situation had stabilized as of April. Business leaders, especially those in the capital goods industry, have begun to argue that unemployment will soon rise if strong actions are not taken to strengthen demand.

Bank of Japan Relents

Even Tetsuhiro Morinaga, governor of the Bank of Japan, is coming around to the view that further pump priming may be necessary. Mr. Morinaga, a leading inflation fighter, recently acknowledged that business activities are not improving as fast as had been expected, but he warned against excessive stimulation because inflationary tendencies still exist.

The impending discount rate cut, which has been expected since mid-August, will be aimed primarily at cutting corporate debt service costs. Money and credit are already in more than adequate supply as corporations have begun repaying loans taken out last year to finance excessive inventories. Banks report new loan demand is sluggish, rendering quantitative ceilings on lending meaningless.

In contrast, Toshio Komoto, Minister of International Trade and Industry, has been calling for drastic reflationary measures. He favors a deep discount rate cut and the resumption of large-scale public works projects, such as inter-island bridges and high-speed rail lines, that were shelved during last year's demand control program.

Takao Fukuda, deputy prime minister and chief of the Economic Planning Agency, will once again be the prime architect of the new measures, resolving differences between the ever-cautious Bank of Japan and the expansionary MITI.

While Mr. Fukuda has lately been more willing to entertain complaints from recession-conscious business leaders than he was earlier this year, he has continued to reiterate his pledge of achieving one-digit inflation by the end of March 1976.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

McKinsey Reports on Enka-Glanzstoff

Despite an expected recovery of shipments in 1976, Enka-Glanzstoff, the synthetic fibers division of AEZO, will have to take measures to avoid a continuation of losses until 1980. A report by McKinsey & Co., management consultants, says 1975 losses are estimated at 400 million guilders (about \$150 million). The report says that medium-term adaptations are necessary to restore the profitability of unprofitable products for which demand is growing—such as heavy filament yarns for industrial uses as well as for carpeting. And urgent action must be taken on unprofitable products for which demand is decreasing if the firm is to survive, it says. Unprofitable products include rayon textile filament, rayon staple and nylon textile filament. In an initial comment on the report, Enka's management board said production of these three products will have to be cut. A period of losses until 1980 "will lead to unacceptable consequences for Enka-Glanzstoff and will seriously harm the future prospects of AEZO as a whole," they added.

Arabs Will Not Influence AT&T

Charles Brown, executive vice-president of American Telephone & Telegraph, has given assurances that the recent \$100-million loan it obtained from the government of Saudi Arabia will "in no way" influence the company's hiring and promotion policies. "We clearly will not be governed by any blacklist or other restrictions that would require us to discriminate in

any aspect of our business," he said in response to a letter from the American Jewish Congress. The telecommunications giant announced on July 17 that it had obtained the Saudi financing, a six-year note with an 8.40-per-cent interest rate. It was the first financing of this kind by AT&T, which traditionally has restricted its borrowings to domestic financial markets. The loan announcement prompted Howard Squadron, chairman of the Jewish group's governing council, to suggest that the borrowing could imply company acquiescence in the Arab boycott of Israel and Saudi discrimination against Jews.

Hitachi Maintains Profit Forecast

Hitachi, Japan's largest electrical equipment firm, is maintaining its earlier forecast that profits and sales in the six months to Sept. 30 will be about unchanged from those of the previous half despite an expected loss in its heavy machinery division. Hitachi earned a net profit of 8.34 billion yen (about \$28 million) in the six months to March 31 on sales of 547.4 billion. Hitachi made no detailed forecast for the expected machinery division loss, which would be the first since the war, but says the deficit could be heavy. The division accounts for about a quarter of total sales. Hitachi says the heavy machinery division is suffering because it is still producing machinery ordered on a fixed-price basis before the oil crisis. These fixed-price contracts will not be fully cleared until the middle of next year.

Reportedly Admits Offering Bribes

Lockheed Wants Payoff Data Kept Secret

WASHINGTON, July 30 (AP-DJ).—Lockheed Aircraft Corp. has told government investigators it could lose lucrative contracts if it is forced to disclose details of overseas sales arrangements, some of which involve payoffs to foreign officials.

The aerospace and weapons manufacturer has admitted to the Securities and Exchange Commission and to a Senate foreign relations subcommittee that some of its foreign sales commissions were used for payoffs to win approval for contracts. But it's understood the company claims that specific disclosure could create "huge risks" to profitable overseas contracts.

The argument has won the sympathy of at least some government officials, who note that Lockheed is trying to return to sound financial footing after suffering mammoth losses several years ago. The losses put the company on the edge of bankruptcy and prompted Congress to create an emergency program under which the Treasury is guaranteeing \$185 million in loans to the concern.

The dimensions of Lockheed's problems have not been disclosed. The company has reportedly paid "huge sums" in legitimate cost missions to foreign sales agents

in recent years, according to a person close to the investigations. But the company has indications that some of the money was passed on to foreign officials. While the payoffs constitute a small percentage of the legitimate commission payments, the amount by itself "is not small," according to one source.

Last month Lockheed officials flatly denied that the company had paid bribes in the Middle East or elsewhere, but it is understood that the company has since informed government officials that it has in fact paid bribes.

Both the SEC and the Senate subcommittee have subpoenaed records from Lockheed. Although the company has provided general statements of its foreign commissions and payoffs, it has so far refused to provide the names and nationalities of certain recipients. The company is negotiating with both the SEC and the subcommittee to work out exactly how much detail it must provide.

The company hopes to persuade the government to let it get by with general disclosure of the amounts involved. It hopes that the omission of specific reference to the recipients will make it possible to avoid damaging repercussions in foreign capitals that could lead to the cancellation of contracts.

In recent months the SEC has charged seven companies, including Northrup, Gulf Oil, Ashland Oil and United Brands, with violating federal securities law by failing to disclose various foreign payments or domestic political contributions.

All but United Brands have consented to court orders enjoining them from further violations and requiring them to make a report on their expenditures.

NYSE Rally Ends 10-Day Losing Streak

Analysts Cite Market's 'Oversold Condition'

NEW YORK, July 30 (IHT).—Despite fears that recent Soviet purchases of U.S. grain may trigger a new inflationary spiral, prices on the New York Stock Exchange managed a modest gain today, snapping a ten-day losing streak.

The upturn was viewed by analysts as primarily a technical rally from a deeply oversold condition.

The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 6.80 to 831.66. Volume totaled 16.15 million shares compared with 19 million shares yesterday.

General Motors rose 2 to 51 1/4. After the close yesterday GM reported higher second-quarter profits.

Chrysler, which reported a big loss for the June quarter, scored a fractional gain. The auto maker's chairman said he expects the firm to return to profitability in the fourth quarter of 1975.

Bethlehem Steel added 1.2 at 34. It reported higher six months earnings despite reduced profits in the second quarter.

McDonald's also edged higher after reporting improved quarterly results.

CMT Investment slumped 2 1/2 to 8 3/8. It is discontinuing writing new business in its mobile home insurance subsidiary and establishing a provision for about \$18.3 million for estimated future claims on mobile home loans.

Schlumberger, among the volume leaders, lost 1 1/8 to 79 1/2. Polaroid climbed 1 1/4 to 39 3/8 and Du Pont was up 1 1/4 to 124 1/4.

Northwest Energy jumped 2 3/4 to 23 1/4. The company said it found gas in a wildcat well in Colorado.

The American Stock Exchange index rose 0.27 to 88.86.

Westates Petroleum was down 1.8 to 9 3/4 and Syntex lost 1.8 to 23 7/8. Champion Homebuilders was up 1/8 to 4 1/8 and International Banknote was unchanged at 1 3/4.

In Chicago, major farm futures prices closed the limit lower—a turnaround from the last few days when most commodity prices were bounding upward.

The major factors in the decline were a reassessment of the dry conditions in Iowa and indications that U.S. grain exports to the Soviet Union may not be as large as previously anticipated.

Fiat Fears State Take-Over If Problems Not Resolved

ROME, July 30 (Reuters).—The head of Fiat raised the prospect today of a state take-over of the auto firm if trade union pressures and subsidized competition make it impossible to continue to operate profitably.

Umberto Agnelli, Fiat's managing director, said that the firm had been hit by 2,100 strikes in the last six months and was battling against competition from rivals who were heavily subsidized by the state, one of whom was selling models at below cost price.

Mr. Agnelli made his comments in an interview with the weekly magazine Panorama to be published here tomorrow. An advance text was released today.

"If certain things happen, against which we are fighting, becoming part of (the state holding company) IRI could become inevitable," he said.

He complained that the rival Alfa Romeo, already part of the IRI group, was selling certain models below cost, and warned that if the trend toward subsidized sales continues, life for Fiat as a private company could become impossible.

"Abroad, we already have to compete with two vast state enterprises, Renault and British Leyland, who can count on enormous public funds."

"We have to suffer competition internally as well as from an assisted company, how can we save ourselves?" he asked.

Citing the strikes over the past six months, he said that "productivity is 20 to 25 per cent below the level of West German companies."

Mr. Agnelli also said that Fiat intends to carry out a corporate reorganization, which would set up a central holding company controlling the various sectors of its business by the end of this year.

He said the company would sell the major Turin newspaper La Stampa as part of Fiat's general reorganization.

"There is no reason why in a modern and progressive society an industrial group should control one or more daily newspapers," he said.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

American Electric Power
 Six Months to June 30 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 759.5 583.8
 Profits (millions)... 103.7 114.0
 Per Share 1.33 1.06
 * Restated.

American Natural Gas
 Six Months to June 30 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 664.1 459.99
 Profits (millions)... 61.5 58.2
 Per Share 3.14 3.16

Twelve Months
 Revenue (millions)... 849.3 800.2
 Profits (millions)... 95.6 90.1
 Per Share 5.02 4.89

American Standard
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 423.0 428.7
 Profits (millions)... 11.7 11.4
 Per Share 0.67 0.65

First Half
 Revenue (millions)... 833.4 830.1
 Profits (millions)... 18.9 20.2
 Per Share 1.08 1.15
 * Restated.

Atlantic Richfield
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 1,830.8 1,756.5
 Profits (millions)... 70.4 139.7
 Per Share 1.23 2.47

First Half
 Revenue (millions)... 3,670.2 3,313.3
 Profits (millions)... 137.9 223.7
 Per Share 2.42 4.12

Bethlehem Steel
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 1,299.7 1,342.9
 Profits (millions)... 43.7 69.8
 Per Share 1.14 1.60

First Half
 Revenue (millions)... 2,645.5 2,477.6
 Profits (millions)... 130.0 112.7
 Per Share 2.98 2.50

Kerr-McGee
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 446.5 399.0
 Profits (millions)... 38.5 36.1
 Per Share 1.53 1.52

First Half
 Revenue (millions)... 888.9 883.4
 Profits (millions)... 65.5 51.9
 Per Share 2.85 2.07
 * 1974 figures restated.

Middle South Utilities
 Six Months to June 30 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 423.9 356.2
 Profits (millions)... 31.2 33.9
 Per Share 0.63 0.77

Twelve Months
 Revenue (millions)... 882.9 723.9
 Profits (millions)... 92.7 91.1
 Per Share 1.96 2.08

Philadelphia Electric
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 269.9 242.4
 Profits (millions)... 35.2 34.4
 Per Share 0.47 0.49

Twelve Months
 Revenue (millions)... 1,121.0 855.0
 Profits (millions)... 130.0 130.0
 Per Share 1.74 1.85

Standard Oil of Calif.
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 3,997.8 4,443.1
 Profits (millions)... 163.4 236.8
 Per Share 1.08 1.39

First Half
 Revenue (millions)... 5,595.7 5,137.1
 Profits (millions)... 352.1 393.1
 Per Share 2.07 2.31

Texas Utilities
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 202.8 172.3
 Profits (millions)... 16.8 28.8
 Per Share 0.28 0.51

Twelve Months
 Revenue (millions)... 800.5 654.8
 Profits (millions)... 113.8 116.7
 Per Share 1.94 2.08

Williams Companies
 Second Quarter 1975 1974
 Revenue (millions)... 308.9 253.9
 Profits (millions)... 37.8 25.1
 Share Diluted 1.53 1.09

First Half
 Revenue (millions)... 620.4 477.7
 Profits (millions)... 80.9 44.6
 Share Diluted 3.33 1.92

* Adjusted for 2-for-1 stock split in February 1975.

Weekly net asset value
 on July 28, 1975

Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
 U.S. \$29.89

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
 U.S. \$21.80

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

All these securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

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Salomon Brothers

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E. F. Hutton & Company Inc.

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The Board of Directors has declared a quarterly dividend of 30¢ per share on the outstanding Common Stock, payable on September 2, 1975 to stockholders of record on August 11, 1975. The transfer books will not close July 24, 1975.

RAMSEY E. JOSLIN, Vice President-Financial
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Belgian, Dutch, Danish, or Swiss nationality preferred. Fluent in English, French and German. Competent in printing ink industry, paint industry, and plastics industry.

To be headquartered in Brussels. The right man should be free to travel throughout Europe with occasional visits to USA.

Salary negotiable.
Send resume to John Dailey, President, Chemetron International Division, Chemetron Corporation, P.O. Box 66251, AMF-O'Hare, Chicago, Illinois 60666 - USA.

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Tokyo Exchange

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	424	Asahi Glass	424
Daikin Ind.	424	Daikin Ind.	424
Fuji Photo	424	Fuji Photo	424
Honda Motor	424	Honda Motor	424
Kia Motor	424	Kia Motor	424
Nissan Motor	424	Nissan Motor	424
Sanyo Corp.	424	Sanyo Corp.	424
Shimadzu	424	Shimadzu	424
Tokai Marine	424	Tokai Marine	424
Yamaha Motor	424	Yamaha Motor	424
Yokohama	424	Yokohama	424

Market Summary

Most Active - New York
July 31, 1975

Price	Yen	Price	Yen
Asahi Glass	424	Asahi Glass	424
Daikin Ind.	424	Daikin Ind.	424
Fuji Photo	424	Fuji Photo	424
Honda Motor	424	Honda Motor	424
Kia Motor	424	Kia Motor	424
Nissan Motor	424	Nissan Motor	424
Sanyo Corp.	424	Sanyo Corp.	424
Shimadzu	424	Shimadzu	424
Tokai Marine	424	Tokai Marine	424
Yamaha Motor	424	Yamaha Motor	424
Yokohama	424	Yokohama	424

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International Stock Indexes

Index	Value	Change
Amsterdam	1,234.56	+12.34
Brussels	1,234.56	+12.34
Frankfurt	1,234.56	+12.34
London	1,234.56	+12.34
Paris	1,234.56	+12.34
Rome	1,234.56	+12.34
Stockholm	1,234.56	+12.34
Zurich	1,234.56	+12.34

Market Summary

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Eurocurrency Interest Rates

Rate	Value	Change
Amsterdam	1,234.56	+12.34
Brussels	1,234.56	+12.34
Frankfurt	1,234.56	+12.34
London	1,234.56	+12.34
Paris	1,234.56	+12.34
Rome	1,234.56	+12.34
Stockholm	1,234.56	+12.34
Zurich	1,234.56	+12.34

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

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Phils Extend Streak, Cut Pirates' Lead

Beat Division Leaders Nine Straight



Tom Underwood
... has confidence.

Bolkonski Holds His Reputation As Top Miler

GOODWOOD, England, July 30 (UPI).—Italian-owned Bolkonski confirmed his place as Europe's top miler with a victory in the £20,000 starting (\$44,000) Sussex Stakes at Goodwood race-track today.

Count Carlo d'Alessio's 3-year-old colt, ridden by Italian jockey Gianfranco Dettori, held on to win by a neck from fast-finishing Billy Rose Bowl, ridden by Lester Piggott, who gained second place by a head in a photo finish with France's Lianga.

Bolkonski has had a marvelous season since joining Newmarket trainer Henry Cecil during the winter. He beat the mighty Grundy by half a length in the 2,000 Guinea Stakes, added the St. James's Palace Stakes at Royal Ascot last month, and justified his favorite's role today in a thrilling race over Goodwood's rolling course on the Sussex Downs.

PITTSBURGH, July 30 (UPI).—The Philadelphia Phillies are playing as if they own the Pittsburgh Pirates, but Danny Murtaugh insists he is not getting nervous—yet.

The Phillies took their ninth in a row over Pittsburgh, winning, 5-1, last night to move within 3 1/2 games of the first-place Pirates in the National League East.

"Come around in September and I might be nervous then," said Phillies manager Murtaugh, displaying some irritation. "I'm sure as hell not going to get nervous in July."

Nevertheless, the Phils, who have been boasting they could take the division pennant, are making Pittsburgh fans nervous. The Phils, who had not won at Three Rivers Stadium since early in the 1974 season, have now chalked up two straight at the Pirates' field. The teams meet tonight in the final game of the series.

"I think we can win the division," said the Phils' rookie pitcher, Tom Underwood, who tossed a four-hitter for his 11th victory, a club high, and also doubled home two of the Phils' runs.

Underwood, 21, a lefty, said being named rookie of the year "would be great, but I'd shove all that away and take a pennant."

"Everyone on this team would say the same," he said. Underwood gave credit for his victory to "an unbelievable catching job" by Phils receiver John Oates.

Underwood's two-run double came in the fourth inning, when the Phils scored four runs. Dick Allen walked to open the inning, Jay Johnstone singled and Gary Maddox followed with a single for the first run. Underwood doubled home Johnstone and Maddox and scored the final run of the frame on a single by Larry Bowa, who had four hits.

Astros 5, Padres 2
At Houston, Greg Gross and Ken Boswell had three hits each as the Astros broke a five-game losing streak with a 6-2 victory over San Diego. Boswell scored a run and batted in two with his three singles and Gross scored one and batted in one with his three singles.

Cards 5, Mets 3
Mets 11, Cards 6
At St. Louis, Del Unser collected four hits and drove in three runs to lead the New York Mets past the Cards, 11-6, to gain a split in their clubhouse. In the opener, Willie Davis, Ted Simmons and Ron Fairly ricked Tom Seaver for run-scoring singles in the fifth inning to give St. Louis a 5-3 victory.

The score was 1-1 after four innings with a New York run on singles by Dave Kingman and Del Unser and a double play in the fourth and a St. Louis run on Simmons' double and Fairly's single in the bottom of the fourth.

Giants 4, Reds 2
At Cincinnati, Bobby Murcer slammed a one-out two-run double in the ninth inning off reliever Will Mohrman's first pitch to give San Francisco a 4-2 victory over the Reds. Von Joshua touched off the winning rally, singling with one out off Rawly Eastwick.

After Joshua's second, pinch-hitter Dave Rader walked and McNamey replaced Eastwick. Jim Barr went the route for the Giants to gain his ninth victory against eight losses. Reds' starter Fred Norman bowed out with two out in the eighth inning and the score tied at 2-2. It marked the 45th consecutive game in which a Reds' starter has failed to complete a game, adding to the club's major league record.

Braves 4, Dodgers 3
At Atlanta, Ralph Garr singled in a run and Darrell Evans homered to help Braves' pitcher

Blue Moon Odom achieve his first National League victory, 4-2, over Los Angeles.

White Sox 7, Angels 4
At Anaheim, Calif., Deron Johnson broke out of an 0-17 slump with his first homer since June 30—a three-run shot in the fourth inning—to lead the Chicago White Sox to a 7-4 victory over the Angels.

Rangers 6, A's 1
At Oakland, Calif., Toby Harrah hit a grand slam homer and Steve Hage was the distance as Texas snapped a five-game losing streak with a 6-1 victory over the A's. Harrah, who had four hits and knocked in five runs, hit the first grand slam of his five-year big league career off Joe Mauer, 4-10, in the fifth inning following singles by Dave Moates and Len Randle and a walk.

Brewers 4, Red Sox 0
At Boston, Don Money hit two homers and Jim Colborn tossed a seven-hitter to lead Milwaukee to a 4-0 victory over the Red Sox. It was Boston's first home loss in 11 games.

Orioles 7, Indians 1
At Baltimore, Lee May and Bob Grich drove in three runs apiece as the Orioles ripped Cleveland, 7-1, behind Mike Torrez. May, who now boasts 14 RHR, doubled across two runs in a three-inning inning and scored on a single by Grich. May walked with the bases loaded to force in a run in the fourth and Grich followed with a bases-loaded single for two runs.

Royals 5, Twins 2
At Bloomington, Minn., Paul Splittorff, starting his first game in 30 days, allowed only five hits in 6 1/3 innings and George Brett drove in three runs with a homer and a sacrifice fly to lead Kansas City to a 5-2 victory over the Twins.

Tanks 4, Tigers 2
At New York, Thurman Munson celebrated the birth of his son by knocking in two runs and scoring another to pace the Yankees to a 4-2 victory over Detroit. Munson, whose wife gave birth to a boy yesterday morning, drove in the first Yankee run in the first inning, ending a string of 27 consecutive scoreless innings for New York.

Wednesday Lezcano's Homer Pushes Brewers Past the Red Sox

BOSTON, July 30 (UPI).—Sixto Lezcano's three-run homer in the eighth inning today powered the Milwaukee Brewers to their second straight victory over the Boston Red Sox, 3-2.

With the Brewers ahead, 3-2, and runners on first and third, Lezcano homered over Fenway Park's left field wall, George Scott had led off the inning with a single and went to third on a hit by Henry Aaron.

The Brewers, who moved within one game of the .500 mark, had taken the lead with two unearned runs in the seventh. Red Sox shortstop Bob Heise mishandled a grounder by the Brewers' Mike Bevacqua, allowing Mike Hegan to score from third with two out. Robin Yount, who had doubled Hegan to third, then scored on Don Money's single before reliever Jim Burton came in to end the rally.

Expos 6, Cubs 1
At Chicago, Steve Rogers scattered eight hits in pitching his seventh complete game of the season as Montreal scored a 6-1 victory over the Cubs. Rogers was supported by a 12-hit attack against four Cub pitchers.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Boston	51	41	586
Baltimore	50	42	579
New York	51	50	580
Milwaukee	51	50	581
Cleveland	45	55	550
Western Division			
Oakland	45	55	551
Los Angeles	45	55	552
San Diego	45	55	553
Chicago	45	55	554
California	45	55	555
Minnesota	45	55	556
Tuesday's Results			
Baltimore 4, Detroit 2			
Milwaukee 4, Boston 0			
Chicago 7, California 2			
Texas 4, Oakland 1			
Wednesday's Games			
Milwaukee 4, Boston 2			
Cleveland 4, Baltimore 2			
San Diego 4, New York 2			
Kansas City 4, Minnesota 2			
Chicago 7, California 2			
Texas 4, Oakland 1			
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
Eastern Division			
Pittsburgh	52	40	608
Philadelphia	52	40	612
New York	51	50	611
St. Louis	51	50	610
Chicago	48	53	602
Montreal	48	53	603
Western Division			
Cincinnati	47	57	644
Los Angeles	46	58	643
San Francisco	46	58	642
San Diego	46	58	641
Atlanta	46	58	640
Houston	46	58	639
Tuesday's Results			
Chicago 4, Montreal 2			
Atlanta 4, Los Angeles 2			
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2			
St. Louis 4, New York 3			
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2			
Houston 4, San Diego 2			
Wednesday's Games			
Montreal 4, Chicago 1			
Los Angeles 4, Atlanta 2			
San Francisco 4, Cincinnati 2			
St. Louis 4, New York 3			
Philadelphia 4, Pittsburgh 2			
Houston 4, San Diego 2			

The Scoreboard

THOROUGHBRED RACING—At Jockey Club, N.Y., Royal Gilt led with a 2 1/4-length victory over Jorge Tejera in the \$100,000 United Nations Handicap on the grass at the Jockey Club. Royal Gilt, who won the Kelly Handicap on the grass here July 4, carried 130 pounds over the 1 1/4 miles in 1:37 in beating Stonebank, 120, for his fourth victory in nine starts this year. He was owned by T. J. Gentry, Jr., and trained by Michael B. Breen. The race was won by Michael B. Breen, Jr., who was the 100th owner of a horse to win the United Nations Handicap. The race was won by Michael B. Breen, Jr., who was the 100th owner of a horse to win the United Nations Handicap. The race was won by Michael B. Breen, Jr., who was the 100th owner of a horse to win the United Nations Handicap.



FOLLOWING THE LEADER—Baltimore's Lee May leads home Bobby Grich after a double by Don Baylor against Milwaukee. Home plate umpire watches action.

Trabert Named Coach Of U.S. Davis Cuppers

NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI).—Tony Trabert today was named captain of the U.S. Davis Cup team by Stanley Maes, president of the U.S. Tennis Association.

Trabert, 44, said, "We are going to give it a first-rate effort. We certainly have as many fine players as anyone and I look forward to their close cooperation."

"That way, we can field the best possible team every time we play. With some hard work, we'll have as good a chance as anybody to win the cup."

Maes said, "I feel Tony has the ability and experience to head up our effort to regain the Davis Cup. He knows the players and he knows how to win."

Trabert played Davis Cup from 1951 to 1955 and was instrumental in the American victory over Australia in 1954. That year, he defeated Lew Hoad and then teamed with Vic Seixas for the doubles victory that clinched the cup.

Conteh to Start New Campaign In Scranton, Pa.

NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI).—World light-heavyweight champion John Conteh of England said yesterday he hopes to do a lot of fighting in the United States and is talking of a bout with Muhammad Ali.

Conteh, 34, who won the World Boxing Council's crown in an elimination bout for the title vacated by Bob Foster, fights American Willie Taylor on Aug. 16.

The bout, a non-title 10-round, will be held in Scranton, Pa., and will be televised in the United States. Promoter Don King said he hopes the fight in the 4,000-seat Catholic Youth Center will help "renew" boxing and give smaller cities an opportunity to host notable matches. The telecast will be blacked out within a 100-mile radius.

"I'm in good shape and I'm training hard for this fight," Conteh said at a luncheon for sportswriters.

"Everything depends how things look from now on in the United States. The Scranton fight is the only one I've signed for so far, but I will take any other offers one at a time."

"After the Scranton fight I'll return to London, but if things work out here, I will consider moving here."

King said that Conteh will seek a bout with Muhammad Ali.

"I would certainly like to face Ali," Conteh said. "It would be a great challenge for me."

Conteh's only other appearance in the United States was when he stopped U.S. heavyweight Terry Daniels in Las Vegas in 1973.

NHL Sells Seals To Private Owner
MONTREAL, July 30 (UPI).—The National Hockey League has announced that it has sold the financially plagued Canadiens to a private owner, a San Francisco real estate magnate, Mel Swig.

NHL president Clarence Campbell refused to give the sale price for the franchise, saying that "it's up to Mr. Swig to announce that if he wants to."

Campbell estimated that the league has spent \$11 million on the team since it purchased it in 1973. The sale followed nearly a year of negotiations with Swig, who bought the franchise, the only one of the 18 NHL teams that the league owned.

1951 to 1955 and was instrumental in the American victory over Australia in 1954. That year, he defeated Lew Hoad and then teamed with Vic Seixas for the doubles victory that clinched the cup.

The new captain is aware that Jimmy Connors has indicated he would not play for him just as he refused to play for outgoing captain Dennis Ralston.

"I don't think I've spoken directly to Jimmy more than a half dozen times. I talked to his manager, Bill Riordan, some time ago about the possibility of my being named captain and asked him if Jimmy would play. Riordan said he would ask Jimmy but that he felt there was 'bad blood' between Jimmy and myself."

"I'm at a loss to understand why that should be. I did make a comment on TV in which I said that I thought him one of the finest tennis players and at the same time remarked that Jimmy himself had been quoted as saying he liked being known as 'arrogant.'"

Trabert said he would want to talk directly to Jimmy and that he did not think that it would be difficult to do so.

"I hope he plays. It would be sad if he didn't. Sad for the team, for the country and for Jimmy himself," Trabert said.

Following the announcement, Namath, 32, underwent a physical and then joined his teammates on the practice field at Hofstra University.

Namath said he had his doubts until two nights ago that he would return for his 11th campaign with the Jets, but he added jokingly "that Mr. Iselin took advantage of me because he knew I wanted to play football and I wanted to return here."

The memory of six straight

Braves' Capra Ailing
ATLANTA, July 30 (AP).—Buzz Capra of the Atlanta Braves, bothered by tendonitis in his right shoulder, will miss the remainder of the 1975 season, the National League club has said. Capra, the league's earned-run-average champion in 1974 with a 2.28 mark and a 16-8 won-lost record, had not pitched since June 8 and, two days later, was placed on the disabled list.

Cowboys' Linesman Stands Out in a Crowd
By Jack Stevenson
THOUSAND OAKS, Calif., July 30.—There were about as many bodies on the Dallas Cowboys' practice field as you'd find at the Times Square subway stop at rush hour.

You might think there would be no way any one of those bodies in uniforms would stand out. One did. Too Tall Jones.

And it wasn't because Too Tall is 8 feet 9 inches and 260 pounds, either.

It's just that the second-year defensive end from Tennessee State does everything with a startlingly simple grace that sets him apart from any crowd.

Whether it be tackling a dummy, hitting the blocking sled or tip-toeing through a rope drill, Too Tall is too much... even in a routine practice.

The No. 1 NFL draft pick in 1974, Jones—real first name Ed—has been brought along slowly by Tom Landry and the Cowboy defensive coaches.

Despite being used primarily on passing downs until late in the season, Jones made the NFL's All-Rookie team. He was often devastating rushing the passer. The Cowboys expect him to be just as good in handling runners this season.

"I haven't heard anyone say he

won't be a superstar," said Landry.

"I've always been reluctant to even partially compare anybody to Bob Lilly (the recently retired Cowboy star)," said defensive coordinator Ernie Stautner, a Hall of Fame linesman. "But Too Tall has the potential to be as good. It's all there."

Despite the increasing attention, Jones has retained a singleness of mind rare in the days of big bonuses and decreasing desire.

"I'm not sure I've ever seen anybody work as hard as he does," Stautner said.

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Two-Year Contract For \$425,000 a Season, Namath Remains a Jet

By Gerald Eskenazi

NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI).—Joe Namath is "back home, where he belongs." He signed a two-year contract today with the New York Jets.

"I knew we'd come to an agreement," said the club's ebullient president, Phil Iselin, yesterday. "Joe belongs to this team."

For the Jets, belonging is expensive. Namath will receive about \$425,000 a year, a raise of more than \$100,000. That makes him the highest paid player in the National Football League, but he still trails Pete Fawcett by about \$800,000.

Only last week Namath's lawyer and former Alabama schoolmate, Jimmy Walsh, spoke about adopting a hard line in contract talks. Walsh sounded angry because the Jets had exercised their right to cut Namath's salary the maximum 10 per cent last season when Namath played out his option.

"If Dustin Hoffman wants \$500,000 for playing in 'Papillon' that's his price," said Walsh. "He doesn't come down." If Joe Namath wants \$425,000 for playing with the Jets, that's his price. It has to be respected. He won't come down.

But Iselin said: "Everybody's happy. Whether you come up or go down, we're happy. That's what negotiations are."

It has been obvious for several weeks that the negotiations would end satisfactorily. At his summer camp the other day Namath spoke of being healthy again and of being "able to put together two good seasons for the first time since the Super Bowl."

The Jets' general manager, Al Ward, and coach Charley Winner often spoke of "winning Joe back," in discussing their plans for this season.

"Physically I feel very good," Namath said at the signing as he was flanked by Iselin and Winner. "I haven't had any injuries recently. I don't know if I feel better than I did five years ago, or eight years ago. I just know I feel good."

Following the announcement, Namath, 32, underwent a physical and then joined his teammates on the practice field at Hofstra University.

Namath said he had his doubts until two nights ago that he would return for his 11th campaign with the Jets, but he added jokingly "that Mr. Iselin took advantage of me because he knew I wanted to play football and I wanted to return here."

The memory of six straight

victories winding up the last campaign had to be pleasing to Namath over the winter, as well as the fact that he played every game for the first time since 1969. Now 32, he will be returning today to start his 11th season.

"It will probably take Joe a week or 10 days to get his timing," said Iselin. The New York Jets played their first pre-season game in 10 days in Phoenix, against the Minnesota Vikings.

Walsh and Iselin agreed to the deal on Monday night, then Walsh telephoned Namath, who gave his approval.

Namath had been a free agent. He turned down the World Football League's \$4-million offer to play for the Chicago Winds. Then he announced a long-term deal with Fawcett, which will pay him \$250,000 a year for at least eight years, the day the Jets opened training camp. The Fawcett deal gave him leverage in the talks with the Jets.

He is in perhaps the best shape of his career. In his own workout, he throws more than 100 passes a day, is lean and has a hungry look when he talks of playing this season.

"I'll be up to Charlie to decide if Joe will play in the first pre-season game," said Iselin. "But Joe wants to be in action."

Bel Names Wood
NEW YORK, July 30 (UPI).—Willie Wood was named head coach of the World Football League's Philadelphia Bell yesterday. Wood, a former all-pro defensive back with the Green Bay Packers, is the first black head coach in pro football since Fritz Pollard coached the Hammond Pros of the National Football League from 1923 to '25.

Wood, 33, succeeds Ron Waller, who resigned last week for "personal reasons." Both had served together as assistant coaches for the NFL's San Diego Chargers before coming to the Bell. Wood joined the WFL team last winter as a defensive coach.

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Stengel, 85, Calls DiMaggio Perfect

By Dwight Chapin

LOS ANGELES, July 30 (AP).—"Baseball? Baseball? Oh, no, I wouldn't go into baseball again," says Casey Stengel with his obvious humor.

"I would, ah, oh, what do you call it? What's this here stuff when you get to the moon? I'd be an astronaut. I love the moon."

Charles Dillon (Casey) Stengel, who won fame as a baseball player and manager, celebrated his 85th birthday today. He's a millionaire, vice-president of a bank, and a member of baseball's Hall of Fame.

Yet Casey isn't happy these days because his wife, Edna, is in a hospital and he isn't in the best of health.

"I go there to visit her," says Casey. "Everybody wants pictures of her and myself like we used to do. Now we can't do it. It would look l

